MONDAY, *January* 23. 1769. [NUMB. 1739.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

[*Continued.*] *Vide Pa. 339*

1768. *Nov.* 21. A Proclamation for a Thankſgiving was yeſterday read in the ſeveral churches; in which we are called upon to give thanks, among other public bleſſings, "for the opening of new ſources of wealth to the nation." If the *American Revenue* is hereby intended, we believe it will ſcarcely ſerve to ſlack the thirſt of thoſe M——s and C——s who have opened it. This we know, that it has entirely choaked up or diverted another way, a trade, which tho' unhappily for *G.* Britain, ſhe has made contraband, was in truth a grand ſource of national wealth. Before the project of an American Revenue, our adventurers in that trade had nothing to encounter more formidable that the Spaniſh and French Guarda Coſta's; duties were indeed then laid upon foreign Sugars, Molaſſes, and a few other articles, but adminiſtration, not intending a Revenue, they were wiſely winkt out of ſight: Then it was, that the ſilver and gold, together with the various products of the French and Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, the Spaniſh main, the Mediterranean, were drawn from theſe places, in exchange for the produce of the continent, and Britiſh manufactures; this trade increaſed our ſhipping and ſeamen, and yielding the beſt of remittances, enabled us greatly to enlarge the import and conſumption of Britiſh made goods; and ſcarce an article of Foreign ware, interfering with thoſe of our mother country introduced into the plantations thro' this channel; tho' from ſelfiſh motives it has been otherwiſe reported to adminiſtration: But now, unhappily for the nation, in order to ſecure the duties from which the American revenue was expected; Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, &c. have been multiplied, and they enabled by new acts of parliament, and the extention of former acts to the colonies, to harraſs and ruin the adventurer; and what is ſtill more ſurpriſing, modern miniſters, by adopting the Spaniſh policy, have converted the ſhips of war into mere Guarda Coſta's, which inſtead of aiding and aſſiſting the merchant in the proſecution of this trade, have been wholly employed in ſeeking its deſtruction: The Dutch and other European nations have availed themſelves of our infatuation, and are now enriching their ſeveral countries by a trade, which has been thus torn from the colonies, and loſt to the nation, notwithſtanding we have ſuch peculiar advantages for the carrying of it on.——

Nov. 22. Lord Botetourt of Virginia, in the room of the much reſpected Gen. Amherſt, lately diſplaced, we find is arrived at his capital, and agreeable to prediction has begun his adminiſtration with an action of eclat, having not only diſſolved the patriot aſſembly of that province, but been able to do it with the advice of council.—*The diſſolving and ſuſpending American parliaments, a ſyſtem introduced by Lord H——s——b, inſtead of warding off and preventing, will rather ſerve to haſten and accompliſh the great event.**

* [It may be doubted whether the aſſembly was diſſolved for the reaſon this Gentleman ſuppoſes, ſince it does not appear the Governor gave the leaſt hint of any ſuch reaſon; or if he had, that the Council would on that account have adviſed him to a diſſolution—for the council perfectly concurred with the Aſſembly in aſſerting their rights—in the Petition to his Majeſty, the memorial to the Lords and the remonſtrance to the Parliament; the council therefore with reſpect to theſe proceedings, were equally obnoxious to the miniſtry as the houſe of repreſentatives; and could never have adviſed the Governor to to a diſſolution of that Houſe for a conduct which they could not cenſure without condemning themſelves: Beſides the leaſt hint from the Governor, or even ſuſpicion, that the aſſembly was diſſolved for ſuch a cauſe, would have been a ſure means of the re-election of every man of them that concurred in the meaſures, and of the rejection of every one who did not; which would entirely have defeated the ſuppoſed deſign of the diſſolution, by producing an aſſembly much more unanimous and firm than the laſt in oppoſition to the miniſterial ſcheme of enſlaving the colonies.]

Nov. 23. This day C——m——P——n exhibited himſef upon 'Change for a few minutes; *and appeared a ſtriking inſtance* of the *contempt* which thoſe men draw upon themſelves from their fellow citizens, who have dared to miſrepreſent and injure their country in order to gratify their avaricious cravings.

General Gage, this day ſet out on his return to New-York, (without doubt fully) convinced, that it is owning to the baſeſt miſrepreſentation, that this loyal and orderly people have been treated with ſo great *inſults* and *indignity*, as to have an army and fleet ſent among them, as it is expreſſed by the M——r, to preſerve order and aſſiſt the civil magiſtrate in the due execution of the laws.

Nov. 24. It is confidently reported that Commodore Hood has requeſted the B——d of C——ſ——s to let him know in writing, what ſhips of war they apprehend may be neceſſary to winter in this port, for the better protection of their perſons from inſult, and the better to enable them to ſecure and collect the American Revenue; that he may then diſpatch the remaining ſhips to their ſeveral ſtations, before the winter ſets in.—*Can we wonder that the C——m——rs have been ſo intoxicated with the ideas of their own importance, when a Britiſh M——r ſeems to have tho't them capable of directing the movements of ſo conſiderable a part of the Fleet and Army?*

We hear that a petty-officer in the Mermaid Man of War, having left his ſtation and deſerted, has been ſentenced by a court-martial held for his trial, to be hanged on a yard arm of ſaid ſhip.—*It is to be feared the N. E. expedition will occaſion a greater loſs of men than we at firſt apprehended.*

Nov. 25. The town watch has been lately greatly abuſed and interrupted in their duty by ſome officers, two of them came to the town houſe watch with ſwords under their arms, calling them damned ſcoundrels, forbidding them to challenge officers as they paſſed, or to give the time of night in their rounds, as alſo from keeping in the watch houſe, threatening that in ſuch caſe they would have them in irons, and bring four regiments to blow them all to Hell; alſo telling the watchmen they were King's ſoldiers and gentlemen, who had orders from his Majeſty, and they were above the ſelectmen who gave them their orders: Upon another night, other officers came to the dock-watch, one of them with a drawn hanger or bayonet, ſtriking it againſt the door and aſking, whether they tho't the times were now as they had been, and that they could ſtand four regiments; alſo damning them, and threatening to burn all of us to aſhes, and to ſend us all to Hell in one month's time:—At another time the ſouth-watch was alſo aſſaulted, one of the men ſtruck at, and much abuſed with profane and threatening language. The laſt evening a gentleman of diſtinction, ſeeing an officer of a man of war in the coffee houſe, who had two evenings before called out to him in a rude manner, thought proper to aſk him why he was thus accoſted; upon which the officer deſired him to go into a room, for he wanted the pleaſure of taking his life; that as he did not ſuppoſe him acquainted with the ſword, piſtols would do; he then called out to the Gentleman, will you not fight me? upon which the Gentleman deſired, and the officer agreed to meet him at his houſe in the morning, to determine what was to be done; the officer not coming, we hear the Gentleman having learned that he was a Lieutenant of Marines, intended a proſecution, but was prevented by his confining himſelf to his ſhip. Captain W——n, of the Regulars, tho' bound to his good behaviour for the Negro buſineſs, has notwithſtanding repeated his offences, by drawing his ſword upon ſome perſons the laſt evening and otherwiſe abuſing them, and we hear complaint has been made to one of our magiſtrates reſpecting this affair.—*If ſuch proceedings in our new conſervators of the peace were not ſo common, theſe doings would appear ſtrange, but that they are ſo common,—this is ſtranger ſtill.*

We have advice from New-York, that on the 14th inſt. there was expoſed and burnt in that city, the Effigies of G. B——d and S——G. in reſentment at the parts they acted in endeavouring to get the troops quartered in this town; contrary to the letter and ſpirit of the Act of Parliament relative to billetting troops in America, as alſo to the advice of his Majeſty's council. It is ſaid the former has given out, that the miſtakes of the Billetting Act will be corrected this ſeſſion of parliament.

Nov. 26. By the ſhips laſt arrived from London and Briſtol, we have the agreeable advice, that the Political tide was turning faſt; the merchants and manufacturers are looking more about them, and Ad——m——n are confounded to find that inſtead of a little faction in one province only; the whole continent are united in oppoſition to meaſures, which they apprehend to be not only anti-commercial, but quite incompatable with their rights as men and as Britiſh ſubjects: That all parties among them diſavow the late Revenue Acts, and as its great Patron is among the dead, thoſe acts being now deſtitute of all ſupport, will be repealed, and ſome men among us whoſe importance grew out of them, be returned to their primitive inſignificancy, if not called to a ſevere account. American publications are now read with eagerneſs; the principles upon which they turn, and the ſpirit and energy appearing in many of them are highly applauded: Our cauſe is at length bro't where they have long wiſhed it to be, before the public; it can be no longer injured by falſe gloſſes, and the baſeſt arts: A vaſt majority is already in our favour; and ſhall we now renounce the principles, in defence of which we have already gained ſuch merit and applauſe from our brethren in Britain, many of whom, had at firſt apprehenſions on the conteſted points, different from our own? Some tools of power would perſuade us to this, they even beſeech us not to mention our rights; but this would be to relinquiſh the beſt of cauſes when we have the faireſt proſpect of ſucceſs. The enemies to our rights and liberties have done their worſt, their machinations and groſs miſrepreſentations have procured a ſtanding army for this town; the inflamed accounts, great movements, and vaſt expence, by which this has been effected, ſerved to fix the attention of the parent country, upon the American diſpute; the ſide that is ſupported by truth and equity and conſtitutional principles, needs only attention, in ſuch a nation as Britain, in order to prevail; inſtead of being diſcouraged we are invited by many on the other ſide of the water, of the firſt character for political wiſdom, and of no ſmall influence in government, to keep our foot upon that conſtitutional ground, where from the beginning we have placed it; they have aſſured us that this ground will ſupport us, and we truſt in God we ſhall never be driven from it. The miniſtry as well as the nation will find reaſon to rejoice at the prudent manner in which we received the troops, and in that loyalty to our Sovereign, and affection to the parent country, which in this people has prevailed over all reſentment. While the nation are anxious till they hear the event, none we know are more diſtreſſed than thoſe who influenced or gave the order for ſo raſh and impolitick a ſtep:—The apprehenſion of deſtroying by its own military force, the channels of its commerce and the fountain of its wealth, or of loſing in the affections of America, a reſource which nothing elſe can ſupply, has at length thoro'ly alarmed the nation: Who would have thought that any M——r would have driven ſo near a precipice! we are now told that a retreat is wiſhed for, in conſiſtence with the honour of government; this is what we ſincerely wiſh. Selfiſh and wicked ſervants, with a tolerable ſhare of art may hold out falſe lights, eſpecially, when the ſcene of action is diſtant, by which wiſe & great men may be miſled; but is it not true honour to rectify miſtakes upon the avowed principles of truth and equity? however this may be, we hope America will never renounce the rights of Britiſh ſubjects to form a ſcreen for any miniſter.

Nov. 27. It ſeems not improper for the day, to reflect with concern on the drunkenneſs, debaucheries, and other extravagancies which prevail by means of the troops being quartered in the midſt of a town, where diſtilled ſpirits are ſo cheap & plenty; as alſo on the many ſevere whippings which have been occaſion'd thereby the laſt week; and we cannot but expreſs our fears, that Boſton will before the ſpring, produce as great a change upon a parcel of the beſt ſoldiers of Britain, as a city of Capua did in a ſhorter ſpace of time upon Hannibal's brave army impolitickly quartered therein.

Nov. 28. A countryman named Geary, who was taken up and bound over by the chief juſtice to anſwer at the ſuperior court, to the complaint of his having endeavoured to entice ſome ſoldiers to deſert from one of the regiments quartered in this town, had his trial laſt thurſday, and was acquitted by the jury. *It was a trial of ſome expectation, being the firſt of the kind ſince the troops arrived;* If

1 Miniſters 2 Governors — Hillsborough * Commiſſioner Paxton † Board of Customs 11 Commiſſioners
2 Wilson (a) Gov.r Barnard (b) Stephen Greenleaf (c) administration (d) ind. pa. 301.
(e) American Revenue, viz, Molaſſes act pa. 9 — Tea act page 735. Vol. I. (f) pa. 293. & page 308.

If it had turned out otherwise, it might have induced the artful and designing of the soldiery to have practised upon the simple and unwary among us, if not to have complained of them, in order to obtain the Rewards they have been encouraged to expect for services of this nature.—The court of admiralty for the trial of the libels entered against Mr. Hancock and others, which was to have met this day, is further continued until tuesday the 6th of December next, and it is as true as it is grievous, that none of the interrogatories on behalf of the informers have been as yet lodged in the Register's office. *The severe treatment given these gentlemen, cannot be well relished by their townsmen, who heartily wish that the Co——s——rs may still toil in their infamous Fishery, without catching any evidence that may operate to their prejudice.*

Nov. 29. Letters from England, not only confirm Robert Auchmuty, Esquire, being appointed Judge of Admiralty for this province, but acquaint us that Jonathan Sewall, Esq; of this Town, is appointed for Nova-Scotia, Jared Ingersol, Esq; for New York, and Augustus Johnson, Esq; for South-Carolina, each as it is said with Salaries of £. 600 sterl. per Annum, but the Fund from which these are to come is not yet ascertained.—From these extraordinary appointments, and more extraordinary allowances, some are apt to think that G. B's. reasoning, especially in support of the part of the council's Petition to his Majesty, that no monies may be drawn from America; has had such effect, that we shall soon hear of the doubling of some salary, and of a considerable increase of colony placemen, in order to prevent our monies *being drawn* from us by the American Revenue; with which application of said Revenue the M—y have been led to imagine that the people of the colonies will not only be satisfied, but that government and its officers may be supported therefrom in the most honourable and firm manner; but some advices lead us to suppose, that the American Revenue will be given up, and another fund appropriated for the service of the M—y. (c)

Nov. 30. An hon. gentleman of his Majesty's Council, lately riding over Boston neck in his coach, was stopped by some soldiers on guard, one of which had the assurance to open the door, and put in his head; upon being asked what had occasioned such freedom, he had the insolence to reply, that he was examining whether any deserter was concealed there. A number of gentlemen passing in the night by the town-house, were hailed by the guards, three several times, without answering; whereupon they were stopped and confined in the guard-house for a considerable time: A young gentleman in another part of the town, having a lanthorn with him, was challenged by some soldiers, but not answering so readily as was expected, he was threatened with having his brains immediately blown out unless he stopped: A merchant of the town passing the grand guard this night about ten o'clock, was several times challenged by the soldiers, and upon telling them, that as an inhabitant, he was not obliged to answer, nor had they any business with him; they replied, that this was a garrison town, and accordingly they presented their bayonets to his breast, took and detained him a prisoner for above half an hour, when he was set free; having procured the names of those who had thus used him, he is prosecuting them for the same; and we may expect soon to have it determined, whether we are or are not a proper garrison town. *Perhaps by treating the most respectable of our inhabitants in this sort, it is intended to impress our minds with formidable ideas of a military government, that we may be induced the sooner to give up such trifling things as Rights and Privileges, in support of which we are now suffering such great insults and injuries.*

Continued. [*To be continued.*] Pa. 385

A modern POLITICIAN exemplified,

In the Punishment of *Sisyphus*, as related by *Homer*, and moralized by *Lucretius*.

THERE saw I *Sisyphus* in endless pain,
Who toils for ever and yet toils in vain:
With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up an high hill he heaves an heavy stone;
With hands and feet he labours on, until
He seems to reach the summit of the hill;
The saucy stone turns back with sudden bound,
Tumbles impetuous down and smokes along the ground.
He eager still his vain attempt renews,
Dust clouds him round and sweat his limbs bedews.

HOMER's Odyssee, Book 11th.

THE *Sisyphus* is he, whom noise and strife
Seduce from all the soft retreats of life,
To vex the government, disturb the laws;
Drunk with the fumes of popular applause,
He courts the giddy croud to make him great,
And toils in vain to gain the highest seat.
For still to aim at power, and still to fail,
Ever to strive, and never to prevail.
What is it else, in reasons true account,
But heaving up a stone against a mount,
Which urg'd and labour'd and forc'd up with pain,
Recoils and rolls impetuous back again?

LUCRETIUS, Book 3d.

LONDON, Nov. 29. (b)

I send you the following debates on his M——y's Speech. They were published here this day under feigned names, which I have erased, and in their place have substituted others.—Captain Scott I am told will sail immediately.

HIS M——y being withdrawn, and the members returned to their station, a motion was made for an address, which was seconded by M. S—n—y, who after shewing in a short speech the propriety of the address, he began with remarks upon the present state of the nation, expatiating largely on the obstinacy of the N——th A—m——n colonies. "What shall we say," cried he, "to the rash order of the assembly of M——ch——tts Bay, to send circular letters to the other colonies, and their insolent refusal to erase that order from their journal which occasioned their dissolution? What shall we say to the effect that dissolution had upon them? Instead of cooling and bringing them to reason from rashness they burst out into turbulence, from turbulence to treason; for what, but treason, are the resolutions in what they call their convention, when inlisting under a factious leader, they sounded the trumpet of rebellion; declared open opposition to the interests of their mother country; and, by taking arms to defend themselves, at once renounced her protection? At length, indeed their violence is stayed? But how? By the arrival of the King's troops at Boston. The mildness of the civil power being contemned, there was no recourse to be had but to the military; and I am very glad that this trial of N—th A——r—a and G—— B——n has been made; for those disturbers of public peace and subverters of government, are now acquainted both with us and themselves."—There was, he observed, two defects in the constitution of the colony of M——'s Bay: First, that the privy council of the Governor is always chosen by the Assembly; and that of the grand juries are elected by the townships, not by the sheriffs." Then passing over to Europe, he said, "he wished he could turn his eyes from the boisterous A——s to a scene of greater calm, nearer home; but the attack of the island of Corsica by the French, in violation of the treaty of A——x la Chapelle looked too like the threatening of a storm, and must create many fears and jealousies; however, he hoped, and believed, these fears were groundless; for he could not consider an attempt to subject that little spot and people as one of those glorious efforts which makes ambition virtue, but an unmeaning and useless exertion of that restless spirit which has long made France the dread of Europe."

A committee was ordered to prepare an address of thanks; but on its being read, much controversy ensued; those of the court side were for its going as it was penned, in the usual strain: those of the opposite party moved for an amendment, by striking out the words, *We return your Majesty our humble thanks for having taken such steps as your Majesty judged necessary*, and to insert in their place, *We will take into our immediate consideration the steps which have been taken, and with regard to your Majesty's colonies, in full confidence, however, that we shall entirely approve of them.* But to this, Lord N——th answered, "that an address was a proper and respectful compliment, and that the present contained nothing which can preclude the freedom of debate upon, or censure upon any measures taken by administration."

Lord Cl——re, "urged the danger of the colonies hearing there was any doubt in that assembly of their guilt, or any appearance of disunion, wished his noble friend to consider whether the alterations would not be such as Mr. O——s himself would have proposed and whether what was agreeable to Mr. O——'s would be properly approved of by that house?" Much more was said by others, when Mr. B——ke delivered himself as follows:

"It may appear an effect of the highest presumption in me to offer my poor sentiments on this most important crisis in the affairs of this kingdom; but I feel myself so strongly affected, that I am unable to keep silence; A——a is, indeed, very near my heart; and if this house will indulge me with their patience, while I submit my opinion to them, I shall little regard whether that opinion will be approved by Mr. O——s or not; nor am I so narrow minded as not to be equally indifferent as to the sentiments of Mr. O——s, and those of the noble Lord.

"The present state of the colonies is, the most momentous subject ever under the consideration of this, the most illustrious assembly upon earth. Highly unworthy would it be of the wisdom, and inconsistent with the dignity of such an assembly, to offer complaints instead of council, at such a crisis; to approve the pursuit of measures, whose propriety they are ignorant of, and to condemn whole realms unheard. I have heard that the A——n petitions have not been received by the administration. If this house should, by this address, virtually condemn their conduct, it would make them altogether desperate; the speech, which I consider merely as that of the minister's, is too enigmatical for me to understand; it hints at something, but communicates nothing; it is like the purling of a whisper; one hears a small sound, but receives no ideas.

"To the address, in general, I have no great objection; it is, like most other addresses, a kind of eccho of the speech, a faithful copy, something fainter than the original. But I must move in the support of the amendment; without which, I cannot but think we shall preclude ourselves from a fair enquiry into the conduct of the administration. With what decency can we condemn if we should disapprove those measures, whose propriety we acknowledge, by thanking his Majesty for pursuing them, for judging them necessary?"

For my own part, I confess, with regard to A——ca, I see no necessity for such violent measures as have been taken; or, if there was necessity, it was of the Ministry's own creation. When I see at the head of the law the person whose former opinions are appealed to as authority in every seditious pamphlet, with which N—th A——a swarms; when I see the principles of the man, who, by his station in the oracle of the law in England, become the Magna Charta of N——th A——n licentiousness, I cannot but apologize for the N——th A——ns, who are supported in their intemperance by such high authority. But when I see the same man joining in support of the uniform plan of oppression towards the N——th A——ns, begun by the administration at his first coming into power, and still persevered in; my astonishment at the folly of his opinions, is lost in indignation at the baseness of his conduct.

When the late parliament thought proper to pass the stamp act, N—th A——a was soon all in a flame; but, when the parliament refining upon its own wisdom repealed that act, upon constitutional principles, not wild chimeras, the colonies returned to their state of coolness and tranquility. The disorder was now brought to an intermission, and a wise physician, by the application of proper medicines, would have prevented a return of the paroxysm. There was at that time in the ministry, but, unfortunately for this country, is now no more, a man, who, amongst innumerable great and amiable abilities, had one defect, as dangerous, perhaps, as can fall to the share of a statesman; a desire, I mean, to please every body. In opposition to his own judgment, he was induced by that failure in his disposition, to assist the ministry in the exertion of their darling prerogative: a bawble they were as fond of shewing on every occasion, as a child is of his favourite plaything. They levied a tax, sent an army of custom-house officers to collect it; all A——a took the alarm; a motion was made in the assembly at B——n to send letters circular to all the colonies, in order that the whole N—th A——n continent might at once petition a redress of this grievance. The motion did not at first succeed; but the alarm growing stronger, it passed, and an order in consequence of it was entered in the journal of the house.—The Governor received orders to command the assembly to erase the order from their journals, under the pain of the assembly being dissolved: and upon their refusal to submit to this arbitrary command, the assembly was dissolved. By what law of nature, or by what principle in the constitution of this country, the ministers think themselves authorised to offer the alternative of blind submission to their caprice, or instant dissolution to the parliament of N——w-E——d they have not thought proper to communicate to us. I think it is an authority which neither is, nor ought to be, lodged in less awful hands than the whole legislative body of this country; and, I have no doubt but this house, will consider this usurpation of their authority as an high misdemeanor in whoever advised it. The ministry, however, having thus by a lordly nod laid prostrate the assembly, the convention crept forth like vermin from its dead carcase; and the people, in the impotence of rage, undoubtedly were guilty of many acts of violence. The subtile politicians were at last at a nonplus, and could invent no other means of supporting their usurped authority, but the interposition of the military, that last resource of ignorant despotism. But they ought to know, that countries are not to be kept in obedience by custom-house officers, official letters, nor even by an armed band, when the minds of men are totally alienated from their governors. Their folly must be soothed, their prejudices indulged; and unless this is done, the alterations just glanced at by the gentleman who seconded the address, as proposed to be made in the appointment of their juries and council, will be entirely useless. To whomsoever the present administration shall transfer that appointment, the juries and council must be composed of men filled with that abhorrence of our ministers, universal in that country. Where they are overawed by our armed battalions, the discontent will vent itself in reproaches and seditious discourses: but the moment our army is removed from B——n to suppress an insurrection in any other part of the provinces, the smothered indignation will break out into acts of violence and rebellion. Thus ill has this boasted trial of the N——th A——ns succeeded. The ministry has for its amusement sown a crop of thorns, which I hope this house will eradicate, and prevent, if possible, the raising any other such crop, for the future. Such has been the conduct of administration in A——a. If we cross the Atlantic, we shall find them sustaining still the same character. If I understand, in the lean, the King's Speech there are two propositions totally inconsistent; bring them face to face, and no two propositions can be more intirely strangers to one another: in one we are told, that most vigorous measures shall be pursued with regard to our colonies; and by the other we are informed that his M——y has received assurances of a pacific disposition in the powers of Europe; which assurances he gives no credit to, and yet has taken no measures in vindication of the honour and rights of his crown and people. But, perhaps, it is an effect of the incomprehensible wisdom of our ministry, to draw the French into Corsica, to see their armies slaughtered, and their revenues wasted in unprofitable attempts upon rocky coasts, uncultivated woods and barren mountains. They consider Corsica, as a mere useless acquisition, and if not a scourge, at least a burthen to the conquerors. But others may differ in their opinion: though Corsica by itself, or dependant on its old master, is a sort of nothing, when plucked from the heart of Europe to be incorporated into France, it becomes a serious object: what in the hands of the Genoese was a feather, in the hands of the French will be a sword.

Observe the extent of the Bourbon family, the branches of which are spreading themselves over the richest domains of Europe; France extending forth its hands to Spain: Spain stretching out its long arms to France: Morocco, the old enemy of Spain, now in alliance with it; and Naples reaching out towards Morocco; a prince of the same house at Parma, and Tuscany now an accession to the family compact. All these powers united by Corsica, form a line of circumvallation round the Mediterranean, impenetrable to human force.

Corsica is a citadel to overawe the whole of Italy, and brings the Bourbon family home to the door of our Italian ally the King of Sardinia.—What have we to do in this state of affairs with assurances? The French do not attack Corsica with words; but we have not even defended them with words; we hear of no memorials presented by our ministry; if they have been presented, we find no effects from them. The house of Austria has been exclaimed against on this occasion; but if the house of Austria, by a weak and unjustifiable neutrality, neglects its safety, its interest and its glory, shall we, by a neutrality equally base and foolish, desert the liberties of Europe which we have always prided ourselves in being the maintainers of?

We are not to enquire whether the invasion of Corsica is an action against former treaties; but whether it is an encroachment upon, and contrary to the balance of power

(a) Commissioners (b) Gaver. Barnard (c) Ministry (d) Hon.ble John Erving Esqr (e) Majesty (f) North American (g) Massachusets Bay (h) Great Britain (i) Americans (k) Mr Burke (l) Lord Camden vide Speech page 4th (m) England (n) Majesty * Charles Townsend

(a) vide. Revenue on molass. &c vid pa. 9 — on Tea &c page 735. Vol. 1 &c (c) vid. Speech pa. 363 (g) vid. pa. 27. (R) vid Circular Letter pa. 43. (s) vid pa. 157. (T) pa. 163. (u) vid. Repeal pa. 264. 257 (w) vid. to Find them in the Index (x) vid. Stamp Act pa. 53. Vol. 1. (y) vid. Repeal Act pa. 411. vol. 1 (z) vid. Glass Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (aa) vid. appointment of the Board pa. 748. vol. 1.

which this nation has always supported in Europe; this right we must assert, by which we have obtained such incredible authority in every negotiation; but hitherto, as far as I can hear, no attempts have been made to awaken other nations in Europe to a sense of their danger from the family compact, nor any measures taken or ever concerted, to vindicate them and ourselves against the attacks of France, begun in the island of Corlica.

Thus have the ministers slumbered during the violent attempts of a power whose every motion ought to be watched by a minister of this country, who every time that he turns his eyes from that power, deserts his duty. These very ministers, upon the slightest opposition given their powers in America, were tremblingly alive all o'er; and now, they modestly attempt to steal your approbation of their conduct; but I trust, they will find this not a complimenting, but an *inquisitive, penetrating* and *avenging parliament*.

This was answered by Mr. G[illegible]n—v[illegible]le, but to tell you the truth, he was very long-winded, not but he's clever too in his business. I remember he appeared stedfastly attached in his speech to the scheme of increasing our finances, by taxing the colonies; and he laboured to prove that right in the mother country, and the necessary and natural subjection of the colonies to her superiority. One of his arguments was smart enough; for, whereas, some of the gentlemen of the other side mentioned, that the A[illegible]s had laid down their arms as soon as his Majesty's troops came to B—n; "and would they not have done the same, two years ago? Had we proceeded with spirit then, we should have heard no more of them. But what has this house not done? Encouraged their faction and sedition, by repealing an act which they had before passed as just and necessary, and they have since found necessary to renew. We have taught them to disobey, not only by shewing them they might do so with impunity, but that they may have us for the justifiers and abettors of their rebellion & disobedience."

New-York, January 16.

By Capt. Albro, from the Bay of Honduras (which he left the 29th of Nov.) we learn, that the night before he sail'd, a difference arose between Captain Arpe, and his seamen, in a ship belonging to Liverpool, then lying at St. George's Key, when the Capt. was stabbed in three different places, and expired soon afterwards; the murderers were all secured in irons, and were to be sent to Jamaica, in order to take their trials for the same:—Capt. Ivory, in sloop for this port, was to sail in a day or two after him.

Tuesday last Capt Berton arrived here from London, he sailed from the Downs the 14th of November, in company with 270 sail for the West Indies, and the John-Galley for Boston.

By Letters from Ireland, we learn that the three Men and a Negro, that went off in the Ship Providence's yawl, in company with the boat in which Capt. Clark and others were, who left the ship at sea (as formerly mentioned) were taken up alive by a French frigate, and carried to old France.

The following Act was one that passed the last Session, and signed by the Governor.

An *Act* for making a further Provision of, *One Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds*, for furnishing his Majesty's Troops quartered in this Colony, with Necessaries.—We hear the Writs that were issued last Thursday for calling a new Assembly, are returnable the 14th of February.

BOSTON, January 23. 1769.

FROM Letters, Public Prints, &c. bro't by Capt. Scott, we learn, that Asia was swimming in blood—That the affairs of Europe were in a critical situation, the Turks, Russians, Poles, &c. actually engaged in hostilities, which with the conduct of France respecting Corsica, made many apprehend that the War would soon become general:—That the affairs of America so engrossed the attention of the m[illegible]y and nation, that it was thought they would endeavor to keep out of the War until they were happily settled:—That the Colonies, & this Province and Town in particular, had been most grosly misrepresented from hence; but that Pens had not been wanting at home to set G. B[illegible] and the C—m—rs characters & conduct in their true light: The M[illegible]y had been led to apprehend that this Town had been actually in arms, and the Province ready for setting up an independency; that the transactions of our Town-Meeting was to encourage the same, and the Convention in Boston an actual assumption of the powers of government:—That since they had received authentick accounts of their proceedings, and seen the Boston Journal of Occurrences, the prejudices raised by those false and wicked representations had greatly subsided, and our friends & advocates are daily increasing; that the Convention was look'd upon & considered by the judicious as a most salutary measure, calculated to prevent rash proceedings, and a legal procedure for the redress of grievances:—That some Persons among us had represented to Adm—st—n that the peaceable landing of the troops should be imputed to our weakness and fears, rather than our loyalty and concern to prevent the evils of a civil war, which by the rashness of some might have been precipitated, and that they had nothing now to do but to follow the blow, and we should be soon ready to submit to every thing they might think proper to impose, especially if they at the same time would support [illegible]arge the American fund, whereby [illegible]t be granted, new officers app[illegible] salaries increased:—That anonymous papers had come from hence to L—d H—lis—gh, scandalizing and abusing the most respectable characters among us, which his Lordship had sent back to G. B to enquire into:—That G. B's representations had involved the M—y especially the American S—y, in great embarrassments, which had led him to order a particular account of all the pretended transactions to be sent him, from the beginning of December before last, supported with proper vouchers; which plainly shews that G. B is now put on the defensive, but from his known knack at taking private depositions, it requires the serious attention not only of this Town, but as we have no Assembly, of his Majesty's Council, and the whole Province.

—That the true friends of the nation are heartily desirous of having all disputes with us amicably settled; some of whom have advised us that it is in our power to get all things put upon their old footing, if this will now satisfy us; that nothing will more promote this happy effect than a continuance of our orderly and legal behaviour, and strictly adhering to our agreement respecting the consumption or non-importation of British manufactures, at the same time exhibiting to the world, by a constitutional conduct, that we never can be persuaded by any M—r to sell or be inveigled out of our just rights and privileges, and that with the help of providence, we will not suffer them to be wrested from us illegally by any power upon earth.

Extract of a Letter from London, *Nov.* 1. 1769.

—"Respecting the non-importation of Goods by the Gentlemen of your Province, &c. for a considerable time, we think must work for the good of the whole; and we cannot help thinking it a the most judicious step that has yet been taken by the Colonies:—We hope in the course of the coming winter our American friends will be set at ease, as it is the general opinion that every circumstance that (reasonably) gives them uneasiness, will be fairly attended to:—We sincerely wish a happy termination of the present disquietudes, and are very respectfully yours, &c.

Extract of a Letter dated November 10*th, from one of the first Houses in* London.

"We think the *Determination* of the Colonists *not to import Goods*, the *most judicious step* they have yet taken, and *must* work for general good.—We see with true concern the Distresses of your Town particularly; but as the Parliament is now sitting, and the American affairs to come speedily on the carpet, we are not without hopes that Matters will be settled to the wishes of both sides; we should be extremely happy in being any way instrumental thereto."

A Letter from London mentions, That 20,000 Stands of Arms had been shipt off from the Tower for the Use of the brave Corsicans; and that Commodore Spry had Orders not to suffer any English Vessel bound to that Island to be searched by the French.——

By several other private Letters from London we learn, That Mr. Wilkes's affairs wore a very promising aspect:—That the Ministry and People of Great Britain were much relax'd in their severe sentiments of America; and that our friends increased daily:—That the eyes of the nation begin to open, and the generality of them are now sensible that we owe much of our distress to the misrepresentations of persons among ourselves: One letter says "What horror must seize those men, who upon reflection find they have been instrumental in bringing such misery upon their country, and that by false representations too."—That Dr. F[illegible] had given it as his opinion, in various companies, that by a steady, prudent and moderate behaviour, we might obtain a full relief from the grievances under which we labour, and commends the resolution of the merchants here not to import Goods, as a necessary step towards it.—That it was the opinion of many judicious men that the B[illegible]d of C——rs would be abolished and our obnoxious ——removed, and that every matter of complaint would meet with a fair and candid attention from Parliament.

The New-York Papers received by the Post, contain little else but Disputes respecting the Election of Representatives for that City and County, which are very high; there being a great struggle between the Episcopalian and Dissenting Parties there.—— The Choice was to come on this Day.

We hear from Halifax that *Michael Franklin*, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, was shortly to embark from that Place for England.

☞ *See the last Page for the* Addresses in Answer to the King's Speech, *and several Extracts of late* Letters from London, *&c.*

The Address to the young Ladies of Boston; *the Piece signed* Z. T. *in answer to* T. Z. *in* Edes & Gill's *of the 9th, with several other Pieces, must be deferred to some future Paper.*

See the Supplement *for late* European *and other Articles of Intelligence.*

Faneuil-Hall Lottery will *certainly* begin Drawing next FRIDAY:—A *few* Tickets may still be had if applied for *immediately*.——

John Lowell & Comp.

At their STORE *on* Hancock's *Wharf.*

Sell at the lowest Rates for Cash,

Choice Muscovado Sugars by the Hogshead, Barrel or single Hundred, Cotton Wool by the Bag, Coffee by the Hundred Weight or Dozen, West India & New-England Rum, Brandy, Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, new Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Sweet Oyl, Race and Ground Ginger, Brimstone, Bar Iron, Cordage, Oacum, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Rock, Lisbon and fine Salt by the Hogshead or Bushel, &c. &c.

On Wednesday the 1st of *February*, At Ten o'Clock in the Morning, Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, At the Auction Room, in Queen-street,

A Variety of House-Furniture,

—among which are—

Mahogany Chest of Draws & Table to suit, Bureau, Mahogany Dining Tables, Tea-Tables, Leather Bottom Chairs, Looking-Glasses, an 8 Day Clock, Feather Bed, Bedsteads, and Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Plate, &c. &c.

Also an elegant Chaise and Harness, new.

☞ Sale to begin *(exactly)* at Ten.

J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, *At Store* No. 2. *on the South-Side the* Town Dock, *on* Thursday *the* 2*d Day of* February, At Twelve o'Clock at Noon, *(if not sold before at Private Sale)*

A good Sloop, about 80 Tons

Burthen, between 2 & 3 Years old, as she now lies the South Side the Town-Dock. Any Person inclining to purchase at private Sale, may apply to *William Homes*, at the above Store, for further Particulars.

TO BE SOLD,

27 Hogsheads of Flax Seed, cleansed fit for Shipping. Enquire of the Printers.

ALL Persons having Demands upon the Estate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Franklin*, Widow, late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Tuthill Hubbart*, sole Executor to the last Will of said deceas'd, in order for Settlement: And all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make speedy Payment to said Executor.

All Persons having any Demands on the Estate of *Eleazer Williams*, Esq; late of *Roxbury*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Joseph Williams*, Esq; *Noah Perrin*, and *Thomas Williams*, Executors to the last Will of said Deceased, in order for a speedy Settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to said Executors. *Roxbury, Jan.* 18. 1769.

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the Estate of *Dudley Atkins*, late of *Newbury Port*, Esq; deceased, represented Insolvent, that six Months further from the 14th Day of *January* Instant, is allowed them by the Judge of Probate, &c. to bring in their Claims to the Commissioners, who will sit for that Purpose at the House of Capt. *Joseph Titcomb*, in said *Newbury-Port*, near the House of the Deceased, on the first Monday of the six Months ensuing as aforesaid, from Four of the Clock to Eight in the Afternoon, and no further Time will be allowed; and that if any Creditor neglects to bring in and prove his Claim before the Expiration of that Time, he will be excluded from any share of the Estate,

Dan. Farnum,
Will. Moreland,
Rob. Jenkins,
} Commissioners.

Newbury-Port, Jan. 20 1769.

TO BE SOLD

At the Store of the late Mr. Condy,

London and Gentleman's Magazines and Museums for 1767, complete: Ditto for 1768, from *January* to *August*, inclusive, at 6*d* L.M. Also, the Town and County Officer, &c.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN Lord B——n, the present S——y of (e)W—r, was at Plymouth at a general election for a member for the corporation, after dinner, when the glass began to go freely about with the Aldermen, one of them (the present Mr. T[illegible] now M[illegible]) addressed his Lordship as follows:

'My Lord, I wonder, amongst the various changes 'of Ins and Outs in the Administration, I have always observed your Lordship in constant employ.' After this speech had been several times repeated by the merry Alderman, his Lordship seemed to evade giving a direct answer; however, after a good deal of importunity, he made him this laconic reply:—'Mr. Alderman, I look on the state as a large plumb 'pudding, and whilst there is a bit left, I am determined to have a part of it.'——

(e) and Town Meeting page 241. (f) vid. Result of the Convention pa. 264. (g) vid pa. 329 (h) vid. agreement page 199 & pa. 348. Vol. I. (i) vid. in the Index For agreements of Merchants (k) pa. 372. (m) vid. pa. 390. (l) page 355.

* Guard — Commissioners * Ministry // Administration — Hillsborough ‖ Secretary
Board Commissioners (a) Barrington (b) Secretary (c) War (f) Americans
Speech pa. 363 ‖ The Stamp Act pa. 63.

The Humble Addreſs of

the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Martis, 8° Novembris, 1768.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We deſire, with Hearts full of Gratitude, to acknowledge that Royal Goodneſs, ſo evidently manifeſt to all Your People by Your Majeſty's conſtant Attention to the great Commercial Intereſts of this Country. We ſhould be wanting on our Part, if we did not apply to the Conſideration of them with that Alacrity, which Objects ſo very important, and capable of Producing the moſt eſſential Benefits to the Nation, demand of us.

The Reſolution, which Your Majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs, that You will not ſuffer any Attempt to be made derogatory to the Honour and Dignity of Your Crown, or injurious to the Rights of Your People, does, and ever will call from us the Aſſurances of our moſt chearful Support; nor do we conceive that any Conduct can contribute more than this will, to render all the other Powers of *Europe* as careful, as Your Majeſty has ever been to avoid taking any Step that may endanger the General Tranquillity.

We feel the moſt ſincere Concern, that any of our Fellow-Subjects in *North-America* ſhould be miſled, by factious and deſigning Men, into Acts of Violence and of Reſiſtance to the Execution of the Law, attended with Circumſtances that manifeſt a Diſpoſition to throw off their Dependance upon *Great-Britain*. At the ſame Time, that we ſhall be always ready to contribute to the Relief of any real Grievance of Your Majeſty's *American* Subjects, we moſt unfeignedly give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that we ſhall ever zealouſly concur in ſupport of ſuch juſt and neceſſary Meaſures, as may beſt enable Your Majeſty to repreſs that daring Spirit of Diſobedience, and to enforce a due Submiſſion to the Laws: Always conſidering that it is One of our moſt eſſential Duties to maintain inviolate the Supreme Authority of the Legiſlature of *Great-Britain* over every Part of the Dominions of Your Majeſty's Crown.

We thankfully adore the merciful Interpoſition of Providence in the Relief, which the poorer Sort of Your Majeſty's Subjects have received, from the Diſtreſs they had ſo long laboured under from the high Price of Corn. We ſhall apply our utmoſt Attention to prevent, as far as in human Prudence lies, the Return of ſuch a Calamity; and ſhall give ſo important a Subject that full Conſideration, which the Nature of it neceſſarily requires.

Engaged in the Deliberation of ſo many important Matters, we beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we ſhall ſtudiouſly endeavour that our Proceedings may teſtify our Readineſs to unite, where ever the Intereſt of our Country, and our Attachment to Your Majeſty, is concerned. Happy, if by ſuch an Example, the deluded Part of Your Majeſty's Subjects may be induced to return to their Duty, and gratefully feel the Bleſſings of the mildeſt Government, and moſt perfect Conſtitution.

His MAJESTY's Moſt Gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I Receive with great Satisfaction the Aſſurances you give of your Reſolution to purſue the Commercial Intereſts of this Country; and your Readineſs to ſupport the Honor of My Crown, and the Rights of My People.

Your zealous Concurrence in every Meaſure that can bring Relief to My People is well known to Me; nor do I doubt of the Attention that you will always give to any real Grievances of My American Subjects. The ſtrong Aſſurances I receive from you at the ſame Time, of your Determination to vindicate the juſt legiſlative Authority of Parliament over all the Dominions of my Crown, deſerve My warmeſt Approbation.

The Humble ADDRESS of the

HOUSE of COMMONS to the KING.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks for Your moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

And beg Leave to congratulate Your Majeſty upon the ſafe Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of another Princeſs; an Event which muſt afford the greateſt Comfort to all Your Majeſty's Subjects, as it is an Increaſe of Your own domeſtick Felicity, and an additional Security that the Bleſſings we enjoy under Your Majeſty's auſpicious Government will be continued to our lateſt Poſterity.

We aſſure Your Majeſty, that, duly ſenſible of the Importance of thoſe great Commercial Intereſts pointed out to us by Your Majeſty, we will with all convenient [illegible] enter upon the Conſideration of them, and will uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to adjuſt and regulate them in ſuch Manner as may be productive of ſolid and laſting Advantages to the Public.

We moſt gratefully acknowledge Your Majeſty's paternal Regard for the Eaſe and Welfare of Your People, which has made You ever deſirous of continuing to them the Bleſſings of Peace; at the ſame Time, we entirely rely on Your Majeſty's conſtant and watchful Attention to the general Intereſts of *Europe*; and feel the higheſt Satisfaction from Your Gracious Declaration, that no Conſideration ſhall prevail on Your Majeſty to ſuffer any Attempt which may be made, derogatory to the Honour of Your Crown, or injurious to the Rights of Your People.

We ſincerely lament that the Arts of wicked and deſigning Men ſhould have been able to re-kindle that Flame of Sedition in ſome of Your Majeſty's Colonies in *North-America*, which, at the Cloſe of the late Parliament, Your Majeſty ſaw Reaſon to hope, was well nigh extinguiſhed.

We ſhall be ever ready to hear and redreſs any real Grievance of Your Majeſty's *American* Subjects; but we ſhould betray the Truſt repoſed in us, if we did not withſtand every Attempt to infringe or weaken our juſt Rights; and we ſhall always conſider it as one of our moſt important Duties, to maintain entire and inviolate the ſupreme Authority of the Legiſlature of *Great-Britain*, over every Part of the *Britiſh* Empire.

We beg Leave to preſent our moſt dutiful Thanks to Your Majeſty, for having taken ſuch Steps as You judged neceſſary for ſupporting the Conſtitution, and for repreſſing that Spirit of Faction and Diſobedience, which, in the chief Town of one of Your Majeſty's Colonies, appears to have proceeded even to Acts of Violence, in direct Defiance of all legal Authority; and we will, by every Means in our Power, chearfully and zealouſly ſupport Your Majeſty in all ſuch future Meaſures as ſhall be found requiſite to enforce a due Obedience to the Laws, to reſtore Order and good Government where they have been diſturbed, and to eſtabliſh the conſtitutional Dependance of the Colonies on *Great Britain*, ſo eſſential to the Intereſt and Proſperity of both.

With Hearts full of Gratitude to the Divine Goodneſs, we partake of the Joy which fills Your Majeſty's Royal Breaſt, on ſeeing the poorer Sort of Your People relieved from the Diſtreſs which they have lately ſuffered by the high Price of Corn; and we will, by every prudent Meaſure, endeavour to guard as far as in us lies againſt the Return of that Calamity.

Your faithful Commons will with the utmoſt Zeal and Alacrity grant to Your Majeſty every neceſſary Supply; and ſtudy to manifeſt in all their Proceedings that uniform Attachment to the Public Good, which Your Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to recommend to them, and of which Your Majeſty's own Conduct furniſhes an illuſtrious Example.

BOSTON, January 23. 1769.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, *to his Friend in this Town, dated Nov.* 16 1768.

THE Applications for redreſs of Grievances are near univerſal, what reception they will meet with is yet in ſuſpence; but certainly a calm prudent moderate temper in ſupporting them will greatly conduce to their efficacy, tho' the *Miniſtry* do not appear to be pleaſed with the *univerſality* of the Petitions.

"Tho' the friends of America ſeem to increaſe, yet there is a powerful oppoſition, which will occaſion warm debates in the Senate."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinction in London, *to his Friend in this Town, dated November* 18. 1768.

THE King has ſeen your Petition, which will with the reſt of the Colonies Petitions be bro't before Parliament.

"I hope as the Troops are quietly landed, and as there will be no occaſion for them, they will ſoon be removed, which will give me great ſatisfaction.—I think you will ſoon have your Aſſembly reſtored, which will be a healing meaſure.—Yeſterday I met a number of the friends of America and I have the ſatisfaction to aſſure you that they inform me the Houſe were coming about in favor of America very faſt, though the Houſe was at firſt greatly alarmed by his Majeſty's ſpeech.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinction to his Friend in this Town, dated London, *November* 19. 1768.

ALL the Circumſtances of the Colonies will be laid before the Parliament, and I am not without hopes of your obtaining relief.——As to the Convention, it was certainly a prudent meaſure and had a ſalutary effect, and you judged exceeding right to diſclaim all authoritative and governmental acts."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated November 12.

"WE have received a particular Account, Journal-wiſe, of the Parade of the Ships & Troops to our much injured Town, on which ſome very juſt Obſervations have been made; ſince which and the Account of the Diſſolution of your Convention, the Intention of which is now better known;—that Spirit of Bitterneſs which lately prevailed is now greatly ſubſided.—Lord B****n made a Motion in the Houſe of C** to expel Wilkes, but without Effect.—You have it in your Power to relieve yourſelves from all unconſtitutional Acts made here, by a ſteady and determined Reſolution to omit the Importation or Conſumption of our Manufactures, which I heartily wiſh, though I muſt greatly ſuffer by ſuch Reſolutions. — The Times will ſoon change—Mr. T**** and B**** are indefatigable in your Intereſt. The Papers will ſhew you we are not without benevolent and able Friends and Supporters. Great Proſpects of a Change in the Miniſtry to our Advantage. *November* 18.

D. F*******ſays, All will be right by and by —.

Extract of another Letter dated London, November 20.

A Journal of proceedings in Boſton has been printed in the St. James's Chronicle, Mr. ***** is enamoured with the Boſtonian conduct. Some Members of Parliament have been warm in your favour—all your Friends here would have you be reſolute reſpecting non importation. D. F***** has declared the Penſilvanians will come into it if the Parliament do not redreſs our grievances, and that when they do they will keep their agreement. Your friends will not forſake you at any critical period, unleſs you forfeit their Opinion of you by paſſive ſervitude, the Idea of which they cannot bear: I rejoice frugality is actually practiſed with you—It affords me redoubled diſtreſs to find that we owe our preſent diſtreſs to thoſe who are nurſed among you, had I heard of ſome Perſons what I now know for fact I had diſ-believed it, we are told with a ſnear we ſhall ſoon have the company of Mr. O**s, &c.—I do not believe it, impoſſible the Boſtonians ſhould ſuffer it.—It has been reported that you have delivered up your arms, I have ventured to aſſert that you neither have or will, your friends would forſake you for ſuch an action."

P. S. I have juſt received great Pleaſure, by what has come to my Knowledge——The Tide is turning, and I think you may have Things on the old Footing.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boſton, dated November 18. 1768.

WE ſee with true Concern what you ſay with reſpect to your preſent Situation; we confeſs it extremely diſagreeable: But as our Parliament (being now met) will ſoon go upon American Affairs, we have the moſt ſanguine Hopes, that Matters will be happily ſettled to all our Wiſhes:—By what can yet be diſcovered great Part of your Diſtreſſes may be attributed to ſome on your Side the Water.—Every Thing relative to the late and preſent Diſturbances and Uneaſineſſes in your Town, is ordered to be laid before the Houſe; and we doubt not when Matters come to be cooly conſidered every real Cauſe of Complaint will be removed. ——

Several other Letters from Merchants in London are of the ſame Import with the above: One Gentleman, it is ſaid, writes, that to keep from Mobs, Riots, &c. and adhere to the Engagement for Non-importation of Goods, would be a great Means of having Redreſs.

Lately imported and to be Sold by

Benja. & Edward Davis,

At their Store the South Side of the Town Dock,

A neat Aſſortment of China Ware,

Alſo, Cream clour'd Stone, Delph, & Glaſs Ware, Engliſh Duck, Loaf Sugar, Salt, &c.—

A Quantity of Indian half dreſs'd Deer & Elk Skins.

For LONDON.

The Brigantine PAOLI,

James Hall, Maſter,

Laying at *Hancock's* Wharf,

WILL ſail in three Weeks: has good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; at his Store.

Jamaica SUGARS

By the Barrel or Hundred Weight,

And a few Packs of Beaver,

To be ſold on Minot's T.

Very low for Caſh.

Whereas between Forty and Fifty Seamen have deſerted his Majeſty's Service from the Ships in this Harbour, under my Command, ſince the fourth of laſt Month, many of which are harboured and concealed in the Country, not twenty Miles from *Boſton*.—— THIS is to give Notice, that whoever will apprehend any of the ſaid Deſerters, and bring them to the Commodore, ſhall receive a Reward of *Forty Shillings* Sterling for each; and ſuch as may be diſpoſed to return to their Duty within Twenty Days of the Date hereof, ſhall be Pardoned. SAMUEL HOOD.

Romney, in *Boſton* Harbour, *January* 16, 1769.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Proprietors of *Aſhfield*, in the County of *Hampſhire*, &c. did at their meeting on the 8th of *March*, 1765, grant a Tax of 40*ſ.* on each Right; and on the 11th of *December*, 1765. granted a Tax of 20*ſ.* on each Right; and on the 17th of *Auguſt*, 1768, granted a Tax of £. 5. on each Right, publick Lots excepted in all theſe Taxes; all which are to be improved for the ſupport of the Miniſter, building the Meeting-houſe, and in making and repairing Roads; which by a late law is ordered to be laid on 250 acres to each original right, and in the manner following, *viz.* on each 50 acre lot £. 1. 12*ſ.*—on the 100 acre lot laid out £. 3. 4*ſ.*—and on the 100 acre lot voted to be laid out £. 3. 4*ſ.*—All which has been poſted as the law directs; yet many of the proprietors have neglected to pay their proportionable part thereof: Wherefore, the aſſeſſors have agreed to meet at the dwelling-houſe of *Joſeph Mitchell*, innholder at *Aſhfield*, on the firſt Wedneſday in *May* next, at Ten o'clock on ſaid day; then and there to ſell at public vendue ſo much of the delinquent proprietors lands as ſhall be ſufficient to pay ſaid taxes and charges ariſing thereon; and ſo to continue ſaid vendue by adjournment or adjournments till the whole be ſold that ſhall then remain unpaid, which the delinquent proprietors are deſired to prevent by making payment to Mr. *Obadiah Dickinſon*, proprietors-treaſurer, at *Hatfield*, before that time.

Hadley, Dec. 23d, 1768.

Nath. Kellogg,
Oba. Dickinſon,
Reuben Belding,
} Aſſeſſors.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston Evening-Post*, (No. 1739)

MONDAY, January 23. 1769.

Since our laſt arrived here the Captains Scott *and* Rolland *from* LONDON.—*The Papers received by them, which are as late as the* 3*d of December, are filled with American Affairs; among others, A particular account of the Proceedings of the late Town Meeting, the Letter from Boſton Selectmen, the Proceedings of the Convention, the Journal of Occurrences in Boſton, &c.*——

LONDON, *Nov.* 1.

THE decreaſe in the exports of Hard-Ware to America is ſo great, that upwards of 150 journeymen in that branch have been diſcharged from their employment within the laſt four months.

The diſgraceful defeats the French have lately met with in Corſica, make a prodigious noiſe at Paris. While the cabinet is divided, as to the meaſures to be purſued with reſpect to thoſe braveIſlanders, ſome are not wanting to declare, that their men and money had much better been ſpared againſt a more important occaſion, which it is firmly believed cannot be very far off.

Nov. 3. It is reported, that the merchants of New-York are very diligent in collecting Bullion, from the expectation of a mint being eſtabliſhed there by authority, to coin money for the uſe of the province.

Nov. 4. It was yeſterday reported, that General Gage, with three Regiments of foot, had ſurrounded the town of Boſton, and required the Arms to be delivered up to him on pain of Military Execution, which was in a ſhort time complied with.

'Tis whiſpered at the weſt end of the town, another Regiment of Foot will embark, as early as poſſible in the ſpring, for a certain continent, to replace thoſe which have been withdrawn for other important ſervices; the reſult of which is expected in a few month's time, as many people are very anxious to hear of the operations of thoſe already embarked on the ſame laudable purpoſes.

Nov. 5. 'Tis ſaid an accommodation is actually on the carpet between the Corſicans and French, who are to enjoy a free and excluſive trade with thoſe brave Iſlanders, which, by the intercourſe of Traffic, will, in the end, reconcile them to the manners, modes, and police of the Gallic nation: A more ſenſible plea of conqueſt than all their unſucceſsful attempts by the ſword.

Yeſterday arrived in town from Boſton in New-England, William Pepperrell, Eſq; whoſe grandfather, the late Sir William Pepperrell, commanded in chief the New-England land forces, which made the important acquiſition of Louiſbourg in 1745.

Nov. 7. It is whiſpered, that a negotiation is on the tapis for reſtoring Canada to France, in exchange for one of their Sugar Iſlands, as the moſt effectual means of ſecuring the dependance of America on the mother country.

We are well aſſured, that private contributions have been raiſed among *ſome* lovers of Libert y in Scotland, in behalf of Paoli, and that a preſent of 32 pieces of ordnance, have been actually ſent from thence to Corſica, at the expence of the Subſcribers.

Nov. 8. It is ſuppoſed that the recalling Sir Jeffery Amherſt at this critical juncture, is with the view of ſending him out commander in chief to North-America.

Reinſtating a certain General officer to his former honors is a ſtep that gives the higheſt ſatisfaction to the people in general: From this ſtep towards reconciling the nation, the moſt favourable ſentiments are expected in regard to our colonies.

Nov. 11. It is now reported that a Lord Lieutenant will be appointed for the whole continent of North-America, in the like manner as one is now appointed for Ireland, and that all the preſent Governors will be continued as deputies under him; and the Right Hon. the Earl of H——s talked of as the fitteſt perſon to fill this important Poſt, being already in ſome ſenſe Vice-Roy thereof; but whether ſuch a general Governor is to reſide on his Gov. ament, or not, we have not yet learned.

It is confidently ſaid, that one reaſon of a certain popular officer having ſatisfaction made to him for his being diſplaced and diſgraced was a certain new made S——y's making a point of inſiſting on it, as one of the terms of accepting his preſent office.

Yeſterday it was confidently reported that the Turks had declared WAR againſt the Ruſſians.

Nov. 15. The return of the expreſs lately ſent on board a government cutter for North-America, from Plymouth, cannot be expected till the latter end of March. As the winter ſeaſon will have come on in thoſe parts long before ſhe can arrive on the coaſt, ſhe may probably be obliged to bear up for Virginia or South-Carolina, or the Iſland of Bermudas, ſhould the ſeaſon turn our rigorous, as often happens to ſhipping bound to Boſton, &c.

We hear that yeſterday morning an expreſs was ſent off to Falmouth, containing ſome diſpatches of Importance for his Excellency Gen. Gage, commander in chief of the Forces in North-America, to be forwarded on board one of the Government Cutters.

Nov. 16. Some letters from Leghorn mention, that the great ſucceſs of the Corſicans had already induced divers European powers, enemies to arbitrary power, to aſſiſt General Paoli with money and ammunition of War in great abundance.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Oct. 22.

"We are aſſured that the republic of Genoa, who are to defray the expence of the War againſt the Corſicans, hath already ſent 3,000,000 crowns to a certain place appointed by France.—The chief Paoli hath given proofs of his diſintereſtedneſs with regard to the booty in ſilver taken from the French at Borgo, by ordering it to be melted down & coined into money, and diſtributed to the officers and ſoldiers who partook in the victory."

'Tis ſaid the Squadron of men of War fitting out at Breſt are deſtined for Corſica, in order to render any aſſiſtance whatſoever, from other powers, ineffectual. The French, we are told, are reſolved at all events to make a complete conqueſt of that Iſland.

Nov. 17. Yeſterday the Right hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in Common-Council aſſembled, waited on the King at St. James's, with their Addreſs on the ſafe Delivery of the Queen, and on the Birth of another Princeſs: They were introduced to his Majeſty by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hertford, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive them very graciouſly, and they had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

Nov. 18. A correſpondent tells us, that "As "*America* was heretofore conquered in *Germany*, "it is propoſed, in caſe of another War, to conquer "*France* in *Corſica*."

It is remarkable that the general meeting of the Grand Maſter & Brethren of the different Lodges of Free & Accepted Maſons was held at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand, on Mr. Wilkes's Birth Day; that among upwards of 600 Noblemen & Gentlemen at that meeting, there were preſent exactly 45 Maſters of Lodges; which accidental occurrence, juſt on that day, occaſioned much obſervation and pleaſantry, together with a general toaſt to the celebrated Number 45.

It was on wedneſday currently reported at the Weſt end of the town, that his Majeſty either had, or would grant his moſt gracious pardon to John Wilkes, Eſq; and that, in conſequence of that, he would take his ſeat without oppoſition.

It is reported that an Admiral with five Sail of the Line and three Frigates, will ſoon ſail on an Expedition, but whether, is not yet publicly known.

Recent overtures, of a very ſingular nature, have been made for a compromiſe in a certain intereſting Northern affair, which has been rejected with the utmoſt diſdain by the ſuppoſed virtuous opponents.

Two frigates are kept in conſtant readineſs, to ſail at a moment's warning; which occaſions much ſpeculation among the politicians, as from circumſtances, it is thought they are not intended for North America.

According to letters from Leghorn, Gen. Paoli has deſtroyed ſeveral magazines of the French in Corſica, whereby their army is greatly diſtreſſed for proviſions. Letters from Paris mention, that the court has determined to take ſeveral regiments of Swiſs troops into pay, to ſerve during the war with Corſica.

The Spaniards ſay, the Keys or ſmall Iſlands on the ſouth point of the Iſthmus of Florida, were not ceded to Great-Britain, by the laſt treaty of peace: And we are told the Governor of Cuba accordingly grants licences to the ſubjects of Spain to cut wood, on the ſaid Keys. It is likewiſe ſaid the Spaniards have been in treaty with the Creek Indians for a part of their country about Apalache.

Orders are ſent away over land to Commodore Spry in the Mediterr——n with poſitive inſtructions not to ſuffer any ſhi——h nation to be ſtopped or ſearched ——whatever, either by the Genoeſe ——y other power in the Italian Seas.

Yeſterday morning, at two o'clock, died, at his houſe in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the 76th Year of his age, his Grace Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, and Duke of Newcaſtle-under-Line in the county of Stafford, Marquis and Earl of Clare, Viſcount Haughton, and Baron Pelham of Laughton and of Stanmere, and Baronet, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county and town of Nottingham; Steward, Keeper & Warden of the Foreſt of Sherwood, and Park of Folewood, in the county of Nottingham, and Recorder of the town of Nottingham; one of the Governors of the Charter-Houſe, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, Fellow of the Royal Society, and L.L.D. His Grace was born Aug. 1. 1693; and ſucceeded his Father as Baron Pelham of Laughton, Feb. 23, 1711-12, and by the laſt Will and Teſtament of his Uncle John Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle, who died July 15, 1711, was adopted his Heir, and authoriſed to bear the Name and Arms of Holles. His Grace was married April 2. 1717, to the Lady Harriet Godolphin, Daughter of the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Godolphin, by the Lady Henrietta his Wife, eldeſt daughter and co-heir of his Grace John late Duke of Marlboro', but has no Iſſue by her Grace.—By the death of his Grace, without Iſſue, the title of Duke of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne becomes extinct; but the title of Duke of Newcaſtle-under-Line, which was granted to his Grace in 1756, by King George II. devolves to the Earl of Lincoln, and the Barony of Pelham comes to Thomas Pelham, of Stanmere, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Suſſex, and a Privy Counſellor.

An expreſs was ſent to Bath to acquaint her Grace the Ducheſs of Newcaſtle, who is much recovered, with the death of the Duke.

Yeſterday morning, as ſoon as the death of his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle was known, the bells in the pariſhes of St. Giles's in the Fields, St. George, Bloomſbury, St. Clement Danes, St. Mary leStrand, St. Paul, Covent-Garden, &c. began to toll, which was continued for 4 hours ſucceſſively, in memory of their worthy Benefactor.

Nov. 19. We hear 16000 men will be employed for the ſea ſervice for the year 1769.

We are credibly informed, that the long-wiſhed for North-weſt paſſage has been lately diſcovered by a navigator now in town, and who has promiſed, in a few weeks hence, to give the world a complete and ſatisfactory journal of his voyage to and from the South-Sea, via Hudſon's-River.

Yeſterday his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on Chaloner Ogle, Eſq; of Worthy, Hants, High Sheriff of that county.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Nov. 2.

"The court has juſt received an expreſs from Conſtantinople, confirming not only the arreſt of the Ruſſian miniſter, but alſo adviſing that the Sieur Delevachow, who was deſtined to ſucceed him, had been alſo ſhut up in the caſtle of the Seven Towers. War was declared there againſt Ruſſia, with all the uſual forms, on the 8th ult. and orders had been diſpatched to the troops in the ſeveral provinces of the empire to aſſemble in the neighbourhood of Adrianople, where the principal army is formed, and whither the Grand Signior purpoſes to repair in perſon to view it. His Highneſs has ordered the Bacha of Chocxim to notify to the King & Republic of Poland his declaration of War againſt Ruſſia."

Extract of a letter from Belgrade, Oct. 20.

"The Ottoman troops, which were aſſembled in our neighbourhood, are put in march towards the frontiers of Poland; and the Ruſſian troops in that kingdom are likewiſe in motion; ſo that we may expect ſoon to hear of ſome extraordinary events. In the mean time, we are informed from good hands, that the true motive for the conduct of the Porte towards Ruſſia, is, the propoſition that has been made by the principal confederates to ſubmit to the Grand Signior on the ſame footing as the Wallachians and Moldavians. Thus we ſee Poland on the point of becoming the rendezvous of numerous armies, and ſhe may be ſaid to have worked her own deſtruction. We are impatient to know how the courts of Vienna & Berlin will conduct themſelves on this occaſion."

They write from Paris, that a Corſican nobleman, juſt arrived there with a commiſſion from General Paoli, had been denied an audience, either of the King or Miniſter, and ordered to depart France immediately on pain of being laid under an arreſt.

(a) Hillsborough Secretary (a) vid. pa. 241. (b) vid. page 242. (c) vid. page 257. 264. (d) vid. page 323.
(e) Gen. Amherſt.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

Every Man has his Price. WALPOLE.

AS the great Corrupter found by experience that every man had his price, he practiſed on them with ſucceſs, and laid the foundation of the ruin of this kingdom. His ſucceſſors have ſyſtematically trod in his ſteps, and have thereby taken off every man that tho't himſelf a Patriot;—the two greateſt inſtances are Pultney and P—t.

Since then every miniſter has found my Motto verify'd when-ever they have held up places, penſions, or titles to the obſtinate, is it not aſtoniſhing that they have not uſed theſe ſucceſsful means in North-America, and more eſpecially ſince they have found the good effect of it in Penſylvania, where they are kept by the Doctor, reſident here, in perfect obedience, in conſequence of his being appointed Poſt-Maſter of half that continent, and his Son Governor of New-Jerſey?

The appointing four Judges of Vice-Admiralty and three of the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, all natives of America, is a right meaſure; the good effects will ſoon be found: but this Walpoliſm principle ſhould be made more extenſive by a few of the leaders in each colony being corrupted; and they ſhould begin with Meſſ. Otis, Cuſhing, Dickinſon, Delany, &c. by this means the miniſtry would prevent oppoſition more effectually than with an army of 20,000 men. MACHIAVEL.

Nov. 21. Within theſe few days a great number of workmen in the Upholſtry, and Paper-hanging way, have been engaged for North-America.

Letters from Baſtia in Corſica adviſe, that they were preparing on both ſides to enter into winter-quarters, and that it was ſtrongly reported a ſuſpenſion of arms had been agreed upon for ſix months.

A letter from Leghorn, ſays, "Paoli's late ſucceſſes have procured him ſuccours from many quarters. His nation is more determined than ever to obey him punctually, and his forces augment daily. The French are in want of ammunition, and ſuch maladies prevail amongſt them, that it's tho't they will be obliged to evacuate Corſica. The prayers of the Jeſuits, whom they drove away, ſeem to have been well heard."

A certain foreign ambaſſador has been obſerved to be more than ordinarily attentive to what paſſes in a certain auguſt aſſembly by keeping conſtantly a gentleman, of known ſagacity, on purpoſe to penetrate into the motives of what paſſes.

The eſtate of his grace the late Duke of Newcaſtle, when he firſt came into poſſeſſion of it, is ſaid to have been worth 50,000 l. per ann. which he greatly ſquandered in the ſervice of his King and country; notwithſtanding which he nobly refuſed to accept a large penſion, when he retired from public buſineſs. In private life his character was very amiable, he was affable and righteous, having divine ſervice conſtantly performed twice a day in his family, both in town and country, and at ſtated times the ſacrament was adminiſtred, at which he conſtantly communicated. He received the ſame the day before he died, from the hands of the Biſhop of Saliſbury; and his behaviour, in his dying moments, was perfectly calm, pious, and reſigned.

Upon a certain great man's hearing of the death of his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, he ſuddenly exclaimed, "there died the Prince of Engliſh Whigs, and the moſt ſtaunch enemy to Tories."

We are informed, that Mr. Knotting, at Wilkes's Head, near Cherry Garden, Rotherhithe, who was refuſed a Licence on account of his Sign, has at length obtained one.

'Tis a melancholy truth that the priſoners for debt in the Britiſh colonies rather exceed in number in proportion to the inhabitants the debtors in G. B.

Advice is received that the court of Turin is upon the point of declaring War againſt France.

We hear from Briſtol, that ſeveral young men ſkilled in the braſs and wire drawing branch of that manufactory, are engaged, on great encouragement, for North-America, where an attempt is going to be made to introduce that valuable branch of trade, which, if it meets with ſucceſs, will be productive of the moſt pernicious conſequences to the mother country.

The grievances complained of by the different colonies in America, which have been tranſmitted to the Secretaries of State here, are we hear, to be laid before the parliament.

There is now living, at his ſeat in Eſſex, Fleetwood Sheppard, Eſq; (a friend of the late celebrated Mr. Prior) who is in perfect health, though at the age of 120 years.

They write from Corſica, that 70 French pickets had periſhed by the blowing up a mine by the Corſicans in the neighbourhood of St. Fiorenzo.

Nov. 30. They write from Leghorn, that Gen. Paſchal de Paoli had cauſed forty-thouſand pair of ſhoes and boots to be imported from England and Holland, for the uſe of his brave countrymen employed in the War.

Yeſterday the Rt. Hon. Lord Viſcount Molyneux, of the kingdom of Ireland, was married to the Hon. Lady Bell Stanhope, daughter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harrington.

We are told that Paoli, General of the Corſicans, has ſent over very advantageous offers to the Engliſh.

The conduct of a great Northern Potentate, equally known for the farther of his people, and the greateſt hero of the age, is an example worthy applauſe and imitation, whoſe maxim is, whenever he ſuſpects the pacific diſpoſition of any of his neighbours, always to ſtrike firſt.—If the ſpirited behavior was adopted by a certain great C——t, would it not be of more effectual ſervice, raiſe their reputation, and conſequently make them more reſpected, than idle remonſtrances. This noble advice was given ſome years ago by a then great C——r, as the beſt and moſt definitive method of fruſtrating the perfidious intentions of the C—t of S—n, but was over-ruled by the puſilanimous councils of thoſe, who afterwards confeſſed their error in oppoſing a meaſure, which, if followed, would certainly have been productive of the moſt ſalutary effects.

It is reported that orders have been ſent to the Daniſh ambaſſador at Paris, to demand, in categorical terms, full ſatisfaction of the inſult which the Daniſh flag received in the Mediterranean, from a French chebeck.

Dec. 3. The Act for allowing the free exportation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland, and alſo from the American colonies, being near expiring, will, we hear, be continued for a further limited time.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort is appointed Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty.

SALEM, January 17. 1768.

We hear from Stoneham, that the Body of a Man was found in the Woods there on the 9th Inſtant, ſuppoſed to have been dead about 3 Weeks. A Jury of Inqueſt ſat upon the Body in the Evening, when no Marks of Violence appearing, it was judged he died ſuddenly with ſome bodily Diſorder. The Body was unknown.

A Thief, ſaid to be named O'Neal, who was taken up in this Town a few Days ago, by an Officer in Purſuit of him, from Portſmouth, was carried back to within two or three Miles of that Town, when he gave the Officer the Slip, and got off: But as the Officer continues the Chace, it is hoped the Rogue will yet be ſecured.

BOSTON, Jan. 23. 1769.

Some Letters from London intimate, that the Proceedings of the Town-Meeting and the Convention here, are highly reſented at Home: Other Letters ſay, that it was a prudent Meaſure: But as thoſe Matters are ſaid to be referred to the principal Lawyers in England, nothing would be determined upon until their Opinion be given.

The Reports of the Removal of ſome of the Governors in North America, has ſubſided; and we hear his Excellency the Governor of this Province has received the fulleſt Aſſurances of the Royal Approbation of his Conduct.

We hear the Commiſſions for the late appointed Judges of the Court of Admiralty in North America, came in Capt. Rolland: The Salaries of each to be 600 l. ſterl. per ann. payable out of the Fines and Forfeitures in America; and if that fund ſhould prove inſufficient, then the deficiency is to be made up by Draughts on the Treaſurer of the Navy, payable out of the proceeds of Men of War's old Stores.

Arrived in London from Boſton, Captain Stone, Smith, Jacobſon, Marſhman, and Cole.

Wedneſday laſt was celebrated here as the Birth-Day of our moſt gracious Queen CHARLOTTE: At Noon the Guns at Caſtle William and at the Batteries in this Town were fired: The three Regiments of his Majeſty's Troops, and the Royal Train, formed on the Common, and performed their ſeveral Firings: His Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Lieut. Governor, the Members of the Honorable his Majeſty's Council who were in Town, the Officers of the Army and Navy, and a Number of other Gentlemen, met at the Council-Chamber, where the King's Health, the Queen's, & other loyal Toaſts were drank: At One the Guns on board the Men of War in the Harbour were fired.

Laſt Friday ſen'night departed this Life, after a ſhort Illneſs, in the 64th Year of her Age, and on Tueſday was decently interred the Remains of Mrs. *Margaret Hill*, Conſort of Mr. *James Hill*, Tide-Surveyor: Whom for her Chriſtian Virtues was much reſpected, which makes her Death generally lamented.

The Iriſhmens PETITION.

To the Honorable Commiſſioners of Exciſe, &c.

THE humble petition of Patrick O Conner, Blany O Bryan, and Carney Macquire, to be appointed Inſpectors and over-lookers for the port of ——. And whereas we your aforeſaid petitioners will both by night and by day, and all night, and all day, and we will come and go, and walk, and ride, and take, and bring, and ſend, and fetch, and carry, and ſee all, and more than all, and every thing, and nothing at all, ſuch goods and commodities as may be, and cannot be liable to pay duty; and whereas we your aforeſaid petitioners will at all times, and at every time, and no time and times, we will be preſent and be abſent, and be backward and forward, and behind, and before, and no where, and every where, and here, and there, & no where at all; and whereas your aforeſaid petitioners will come and inform, and give information and notice, duly and truly to the matter, as we know, and do not know, and by the knowledge of every one, and no one; and we will not rob or cheat the king any more than is now lawfully practiſed; and whereas we your petitioners are gentlemen, and we love the king and value him, and we will fight for him, and run for him, and from him, to ſerve him or any of his acquaintances, as far, and much farther than lies in our power, dead or alive, as long as we live. Witneſs our ſeveral and ſeperate hands, one and all three of us both together. *Patrick O Conner,*
Blaney O Bryan,
Carney Macquire.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *Jan.* 21. 1769.

ENTRED-IN.

Freeman & Rogers from Halifax: Lewis from St Vincents & St. Martins; Scot & Rolland from London.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Valentine & Greely for the Weſt-Indies; Phillips to the Canaries; Guliker to North Carolina; Freeman to Halifax.

CLEARED-OUT.

Burgin for New-York; Frazier for No. Carolina; Sweet & Hilton for Virginia; McDaniel for Georgia; Morton, Whitmarſh, Williams, Frazier & Ball for Weſt-Indies; Montgomery for Glaſgow; Phillips for Ireland and Liverpool; Dunn for Greenock; Cartwright for London; Hardwick for Dublin.

Public VENDUE-OFFICE, *North-End.*

TO-MORROW,

Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *JOHN GERRISH,*

At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,

A Freſh Aſſortment of Goods, all ſound, and in good Order, amongſt which are,

A Quantity of ſmall, middling, and large Damaſk and Diaper *Table-Cloths*, fine and good; yard and half yard wide fine Diapers, yard and quarter wide ditto, narrow Diapers, &c. fine ſtriped Hollands, bed Ticken, Tartans, a great Aſſortment of Handkerchiefs, ſcarlet & black Breeches Patterns, Stockings, fine Iriſh Linnens, coarſe Linnens, fine Sheeting, fine Shirting Hollands, &c.

Alſo, Broad-Cloths, Ratteens, fine Kerſeys, &c. Tammies, Shalloons, &c, ſecond-hand Articles, ſome Houſe Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

To-Morrow—North-End—6 o'Clock.

Juſt imported in the Sloop *Speedwell* from *New-York*,

And to be ſold by

Paſchal Nelſon Smith,

At *Henry Lloyd*, Eſq's. Warehouſe on the Long Wharf,

Superfine double bolted Eſopus Flour, *New-York* Butter'd Bread, beſt *Newtown* Pippins, choice Indigo, live Feathers, caſt Iron Stoves of different Sizes, &c. &c.

To be ſold at *William Taylor's*

Store on the Long-Wharf:

NEW-RICE, alſo, Rum, Sugar, Molaſſes, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate; Logwood, Redwood, and Lignum-vitæ; Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and all ſorts of Ship Chandlery.

A young Lad, who can have a good Recommendation, wants a Place either to tend a Store or Shop. Enquire at the *Heart & Crown*.

TO BE LET,

A very large & commodious STORE on *Greene's* Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Edmund Quincy*, tert. deceaſed. Enquire of *Oliver Wendell*, at his Store; where he has to ſell a Variety of

ENGLISH GOODS,

At the Sterling Coſt and Charges.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

I vid their Names pa. 379

1 Pitt = Court * Court of Spain Sweden in Commoner Mr. Pitt & a Hum on Petitions
ſent to the Commiſſioners. Great Britian & Olde Page 241. N. Page 257-264.

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 721

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1769.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL.

Pleaſe to inſert the following Letter of Mr. Seabury's, *as a full Anſwer to all that Dr.* Chauncey *ever has wrote, is now writing, or ever will write, and you'll oblige*

Your humble Servant,

T. B.

A WHIP for the *AMERICAN WHIG.*

By TIMOTHY TICKLE, ESQ. [No. XXXVII.]

TO TIMOTHY TICKLE, ESQ.

SIR,

As you have frequently gratified occaſional Correſpondents, by publiſhing their Productions in your Paper, I hope you will favour me ſo far, as to give a Place therein, to the following Animadverſions upon a Letter ſigned B. W. which appeared in the New-York Gazette, or Weekly Poſt-Boy, *of the 29th of Auguſt laſt, printed by* James Parker, Eſq;—*and indeed I have ſome Right to be indulged in this Requeſt, as the* unmanly *Attack that was made upon me in that Letter, was occaſioned by a Paper publiſhed in your* Whip, *of July the 4th. Your Compliance will oblige your very humble Servant,*

Weſt-Cheſter, Dec. 9, 1768. S. SEABURY.

AS it is more than probable that the Public has by this Time forgot a Letter ſigned B. W. which was publiſhed by *James Parker*, Eſq; Comptroller of the Poſt-Office, in New-York, Land-Waiter in the Cuſtom-Houſe, and Printer of the New-York Gazette, or the Weekly Poſt-Boy, in his News-Paper of the 29th of Auguſt laſt, in which I am treated in the moſt *injurious* and *ſcurrilous* Manner; I ſhall give the Reader an Opportunity of re-examining the whole Letter as it ſtood in Mr. *Parker*'s Paper; That no Imputation may lie againſt me, of miſquoting or miſrepreſenting it.

Mr. Parker introduced the Letter with the following Preamble, viz.

The Printer thought proper to inform the public, that he received the following letter from a gentleman of figure in Boſton, *who has, ſeveral years paſt, been a member of the ſociety for propagating the Goſpel in foreign parts; and doubts not any perſon ſhould doubt the genuineſs of this letter, the Printer hereby gives notice, That the original is now in his hands, and ready to be ſhown to any perſon, who is deſirous of ſatisfaction on this head.*

Boſton, Auguſt 5, 1768.

To Mr. James Parker, *Printer of the* American Whig.

I obſerve that Mr. S-b-r-y has I ſuppoſe, in his paper, printed in the New-York Gazette of July 4, very decently for a clergyman, given Dr. Chauncey the lie, for aſſerting, as he ſays, that "all candidates for holy orders, in "the church of England, have the expences of their voyage "home paid by the ſociety, &c." It would not have been impertinent, if this declaimer againſt falſehood, had mentioned ſome paſſage in the Doctor's anſwer, referring to the page, wherein he affirms this for fact—Till he is pleaſed to do this, I ſhall take the liberty to think that the Dr. has aſſerted no ſuch thing. He has indeed affirmed, "that the "ſociety has publickly given an invitation to all the colony-"biſhops, who deſire Epiſcopal ordination to come to Eng-"land, aſſuring them that their expences in going to, and "returning from thence, ſhall be defrayed by the ſociety;" and he has faithfully referred his readers to the very abſtract and page, in which this invitation and promiſe are contained. Upon which I might aſk this ſtickler for impartiality in writing, whether it was fair dealing to keep ſo important a fact entirely out of ſight? Let him, if he can, aſſign ſome better reaſon for his paſſing it over in ſilence, than his not knowing what to do with it. He probably knows, if he does not, I now tell him, till he is able to prove, that the ſociety never publiſhed the above cited invitation and promiſe, or that they have ſince publiſhed their revocation of them, the world will judge, and are authorized to judge, that they are bound in ſtrict juſtice to defray the expence any young ſtudents, who go to England for Epiſcopal ordination, are put to on this account, unleſs it is paid in ſome other way. This is all the Dr. wanted, or had in view, in order to a full proof of the point in debate, namely, that the want of a Biſhop in America was no great hardſhip to candidates, on account of the expence that would ariſe from their croſſing the atlantic. This might be galling to our correſpondent with 'Eſq; Tickle and the true reaſon, at bottom, of his rude and injurious reflections on the Dr.

I am not ignorant, that the ſociety, for ſome time, have not defrayed the expences of voyages to England for holy orders. And why? becauſe there was no need of it; as this expence has been paid, not by the candidates themſelves, but by the communities, who expect the benefit of their labours, or by private donations from other perſons here, who wiſh the growth of the church, or by the joint contributions of both. Very few, if any, candidates, I have reaſon to know have, for many years, gone from this part of the country for ordination, but the expence of their voyages have been provided for in one or other of thoſe ways. I have myſelf been frequently called upon for help in ſuch caſes, and have always been free to afford it. And as the expence of candidates has been borne by others, and in order to leſſen the diſburſements of the ſociety, which would otherwiſe have been claimable, and muſt in honor and conſcience have been paid by them, the Doctor's argument remains ſtrong, and cannot be invalidated.

I ſhall not think it improper to let this over-zealous writer know, that I am not only a ſon of the church of England, a real hearty friend to its growth and proſperity, but one who has the honor of being a member of the incorporated ſociety, for the propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts. I am alſo a friend to decency, good manners, and a becoming treatment, eſpecially, of reſpectable characters; and what is more, I am a friend to truth and honeſt impartiality; and as I am fully convinced, that the repreſentations the ſociety have had from this ſide the water are, in many inſtances, not only unfair, but notoriouſly falſe; I am obliged to ſay, what I really think, that the greateſt occaſion we, at preſent, have for a Biſhop in America, is, to correct and keep in order ſuch troubleſome perſons as this aſſociate with The American Whig Whipper, appears to be, who with ſome others of the like malevolent ſpirit, have impertinently diſturbed the quiet of this country for ſome time paſt. B. W.

I was ſo little conſcious of deſerving the *malevolent* Strictures, and *falſe* Inſinuations contained in this Letter, that had there been another Clergyman in this, or either of the neighbouring Colonies, whoſe Name thus *gutted*, would have anſwered to S-b-r-y in the Letter, I ſhould have had no Suſpicion that it was intended for me. But as I found myſelf ſo particularly pointed out, I took the firſt Opportunity of calling on Mr. Parker, to ſee the *original* Letter. Mr. Parker ſhewed me a written Paper, ſigned *only* B. W. and dated at Boſton. I immediately took took Notice that the Direction at the Head of this written Paper, "To Mr. James Parker, &c." and I think the Date at Boſton were in a different Hand and Ink, from the other Writing. Upon my expreſſing my Surprize, that he ſhould produce this Paper, ſigned only B. W. as an *original* Letter "from a Gentleman of Figure in Boſton,"—and demanding of him who the Author was,—Mr. Parker, after ſome *Shuffling* and *Heſitation*, named BENNING WENTWORTH, Eſq; late Governor of the Province of New-Hampſhire, as the Author; and affirmed that the written Paper he then ſhewed me, was his Hand Writing. Being aſked by me whether *he* (Parker) had received the written Paper, ſigned B. W. from the late Governor Wentworth;—he replied, that *he himſelf* did not receive it; but that it was ſent by Dr. *Chauncey*, of Boſton, to ſome Gentlemen of this City, to be publiſhed in his Paper; and that if I *denied* or *doubted* its being the Hand Writing of the late Governor Wentworth, he was ready to prove it.—Comparing in my Mind, Mr. Parker's Anſwers, and the Circumſtance that the Direction at the Top of the written Paper, was in a different Hand and Ink, from the other Writing, I could not help ſuſpecting that there was ſome *Fraud* or *Forgery* in the Caſe: And finding from Mr. Parker's frequent *Shiftings* and *Shuffings*, that he was not a proper Perſon to be converſed with alone on ſuch an Occaſion;—after telling him, that he had in no wiſe complied with his own Preamble to the Letter he had printed,—that I doubted its being the late Governor Wentworth's, and that he ſhould be applied to about it, I left him.

As Mr. Parker had told other Perſons that the Letter ſigned B. W. was written by the late Governor Wentworth, a Gentleman of Character in this City, had, before I came to Town, written to a Friend of his at Portſmouth, concerning the Affair; his Friend's Anſwer incloſed the following Letter from the late Governor Wentworth to him, viz.

Portſmouth, Sept. 12, 1768.

"IN the ſhort Time I have had to conſider of the Letter ſigned B. W. which Mr.——adviſes one Parker had printed in his Paper of 29th Auguſt paſt, I can only at preſent aſſert, That the Contents, and *every Clauſe* therein contained, is a villainous Piece of Forgery: And if any Meaſures can be taken to obtain the original Letter, the Villains may be diſcovered: And if *that* cannot be effected, and a legal Proſecution of *Parker*, will anſwer, or be ſerviceable, I will be at the Expence.

I am Sir, your moſt humble Servant,

B. WENTWORTH."

After I had ſeen this Letter from Mr. Wentworth, I again called on Mr. Parker, in Company with a Gentleman of undoubted Credit, in order to obtain a ſecond Sight of the Paper in his Poſſeſſion, that I might compare the Writing, with the Letter from Mr. Wentworth. Mr. Parker complained that I had not, when I was laſt at his Houſe, treated him like a Gentleman; and then he rummaged over a Box of Papers, and ſaid he could not find it; but he repeatedly declared that the Letter ſigned B. W. and publiſhed in his News-Paper, was written by Benning Wentworth, Eſq; and tranſmitted to New-York by Dr. Chauncey, of Boſton, with a Direction to have it printed in his Paper. Upon my deſiring him to produce his Proofs, which in a former Converſation he had ſaid he could give, that the Letter publiſhed by him was written by Mr. Wentworth, he replied,——that he was obliged immediately to attend a Corpſe into the Country, & therefore had not Time, but that if I doubted the Authenticity of the ſaid Letter, if I would go to Mr. Thomas Smith, Attorney at Law, he had ſuch Proofs in his Hands as would effectually convince me, for that Mr. Smith had received it from Dr. Chauncey, whom he ſuppoſed I would eſteem a Man of Veracity.

From Mr. Parker I went, in Company with the ſame Gentleman who was with me at Mr. Parker's, to Mr. Thomas Smith. Upon mentioning my Buſineſs, and telling him that Mr. Parker had declared that Mr. Wentworth was the Author of the Letter ſigned B. W. and that it was Mr. Wentworth's Hand Writing; and that Mr. Parker had ſaid that he received the Letter from him, and had referred me to him for the Proofs that the Letter was Mr. Wentworth's;—he replied, that he had indeed given the ſaid Letter to Mr. Parker to be printed, that he received it from Mr. Rogers, who received it incloſed in a Letter from Dr. Chauncey, who received it from *the Gentleman himſelf* in Boſton;—that it was not Mr. Wentworth's own Hand Writing, for that Mr. Wentworth was an old Man and could not write; but that it was written by his Order, and that he ſigned B. W. to it, and gave it to Dr. Chauncey, who incloſed it to Mr. Rogers, who delivered it to him (Thomas Smith) who put into the Hands of James Parker, Eſq; who printed it in his Paper. I obſerved upon this, that Mr. Wentworth did not live in Boſton. To which Mr. Smith replied, that he was in Boſton at that Time, and that if it would be any Satisfaction to me, if I would wait till the following Week, an Affidavit would arrive from Boſton, to prove that *the Gentleman* was the Author of the ſaid Letter.

As I obſerved that Mr. Smith cautiouſly avoided mentioning Mr. Wentworth's Name, but always expreſſed himſelf by the Term—*the Gentleman*, I ſuſpected that all was not fair, I therefore preſſed him more cloſely, and then he ſaid, that one Reaſon why he thought the Letter to be written by Mr. Wentworth, was, that B. W. were the initial Letters of no other Name on the Societies Liſt of Members, but of Mr. Wentworth's only.—As I went out of Mr. Smith's Office, I told him that I had ſuch Proofs in my Pocket, that Mr. Wentworth was not the Author, as would ſurprize him and all concerned. After we came into the Street, I inſiſted, that as Mr. Smith had been ſo very officious, as to go between Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Parker, in the Affair of printing the Letter ſigned B. W. in which I thought myſelf very cruelly and unjuſtly treated, he ought in Juſtice to procure me a Sight of Dr. Chauncey's Letter to Mr. Rogers. Mr. Smith replied, that I might take what Steps I pleaſed; that he would give himſelf no Trouble about it, unleſs he chanced to ſee Mr. Rogers; and that he never had told Mr. Parker, or any other Perſon, that the Letter ſigned B. W. was written by Mr. Wentworth.

I forgot to mention, that in my Converſation with Mr. Parker, when I told him that he had not complied with his Promiſe in the Introduction which he had printed to the Letter ſigned B. W. he anſwered, That he did not write that Introduction; that he objected to its being printed, and that therefore he did not think himſelf obliged by it,—or Words to that Purpoſe.

From Mr. Smith's, I immediately went to Mr. Rogers's Houſe, but he was from Home, on a Journey into New-Jerſey, tho' expected to return that Night, or in the Morning. I called again, two or three Times the next Day, but he had not returned. The next Week I ſet out on a Journey to Philadelphia, and when I returned, Mr. Rogers was gone into New-England, ſo that I had no Opportunity of ſeeing him till ſome Time in November. Upon my mentioning my Buſineſs, to him, he behaved with great Openneſs and Candour; readily gave me a Sight of Dr. Chauncey's Letter to him. He without Heſitation alſo declared that he did not know, and never had heard who wrote the Letter ſigned B. W. That when he was lately in Boſton, Dr. Chauncey mentioned the Matter, but did not chooſe to make known the Author's Name.

In Dr. Chauncey's Letter to Mr. Rogers, according to the beſt of my Recollection, (for Mr. Rogers did not think himſelf at Liberty to permit any Extracts to be taken from it) he ſays, That the Letter ſigned B. W. was written by an Inhabitant of the Town of Boſton; an Epiſcopalian by Principle and Education, and for ſeveral Years paſt a Member of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel;—that it was written voluntarily, and unſolicited by him, and put into his Hands for him to make what uſe he pleaſed of it;—that the Author wrote it with a View of exculpating him (Chauncey) from an Accuſation of Falſhood, in a Paper publiſhed in Mr. Gaine's Gazette, and Weekly Mercury, July the 4th.

Having thus given a juſt and faithful hiſtorical Account of this Affair, I ſhall now make ſome Reflections upon the Letter itſelf. And,

1ſt. I ſhall take Notice of the Spirit and Temper with which it is written. It appears, both from the Letter itſelf, and from Dr. *Chauncey*'s Letter to Mr. *Rogers*, that the Deſign of the Letter Writer was to vindicate him (Dr. *Chauncey*) from an Accuſation of Falſhood:—But with what Spirit has the Author done this, or more properly attempted it?—With the moſt *malevolent Party Rage*, and with ſuch *Rancour* and *Ill-Nature*, as none but a Heart inflamed by Malice could dictate. The whole Letter ſhews this to have been the Temper and State of Mind in which it was written, and no Cenſure paſſed upon it can poſſibly expoſe it. Inſtead of vindicating Dr. *Chauncey*, he rails at Mr. S--b--y; accuſes him of "giving Dr. *Chauncey* the Lie,"—of making rude and injurious Reflections on the Dr."—of being a "troubleſome Perſon,"—of a "malevolent Spirit,"—of having "impertinently diſturbed the Quiet of this Country for

// Seabury

ſome Time paſt," and ſtrange to tell! of being a "De-"fender againſt Falſhood," and a "Stickler for Im-"partiality in writing."—If by *this Country* the Letter-Writer means *Boſton*, and the Territory thereunto belonging, I ſeriouſly declare, That I have been ſo far from "diſturbing the Quiet of *that* Country," that I never was in it; that I have no Agents in it; that I do not recollect ever to have wrote a ſingle Letter to any Perſon in it:—In ſhort, I have, and deſire to have nothing to do with it.

If by *this Country*, the Letter-Writer means the *American Colonies* in general;—I do not remember that I have done any Thing by which the *Quiet* of any one Perſon could have been diſturbed, except that I once called the *American Whig* to an Account, for his *Effrontery* in ſaying, that *Dr.* Chandler *and the Convention, do not deſire ſuch a Biſhop as is mentioned in the Appeal.* And if the *American Whig* will allow me a very ſmall Share of that *Vanity* with which he himſelf is ſo replete, I can confidently affirm, that in the Affair *litigated* between us at that Time, I "laid him fairly on his Back without knowing "my Antagoniſt;"—whether he hath ſince gotten upon his Legs, or whether, *ad hoc procumbit Humi Bos*, is a Matter of more Conſequence to him than to me.

2dly. The Letter ſigned B. W. as far as it relates to me, is *utterly, abſolutely and intirely falſe and groundleſs.* And tho' this Writer is ſo angry with Mr. *S-b-r-y*, for ſaying, as he ſays, "Dr. *Chauncey* the Lie," yet he himſelf has written without any Regard to Truth. I ſpeak only of what relates to myſelf in B. W's. Letter,—a lying Heart hath directed a deceitful Hand.—I poſitively declare, that I was ſo far from being the Author of the Paper to which he refers, that I never ſaw it, heard it, tho' of it, or DREAMED of it, 'till it made its public Appearance in Mr. Gaine's Paper of *July* the 4th.—Who B. W. is, I know not, and to ſpeak the Truth, care not. But B. W. ſays he is "a Son of the Church "of *England*,"—"a real Friend to its Growth and "Proſperity,"—"a Member of the Society for the "Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts,"—"a "Friend to Decency, good Manners, and a becoming "Treatment, eſpecially, of reſpectable Characters,"—"and what his more—a Friend to Truth and honeſt "Impartiality."—If Mr. B. W. is endowed with all theſe good Qualifications, it is very ſtrange that not one of them ſhould ſhew itſelf in the Letter now under my Conſideration.—Is he a *Son of the Church of England?* Let him remember that the Church teaches and requires him *to keep his Tongue from evil Speaking, Lying, and Slandering.* Is he "a Friend to the Growth and "Proſperity of the Church?"—Why then does he take Part with its avowed Enemy? Why does he repreſent thoſe who contend only for its *real* and *juſt* Rights and Privileges, as troubleſome Perſons, of a malevolent Sprit, who have impertinently diſturbed the Quiet of their Country for ſome Time paſt? Is he "a Member of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel?" That venerable Body have ever cheriſhed, countenanced, and protected thoſe Miſſionaries that did their Duty; they never abuſed, ſlander'd, or villified them, in anonymous Letters and ſcurrilous Papers.—Is he "a Friend to De-"cency and good Manners, and a becoming Treatment, "eſpecially of reſpectable Characters?" Why then has he treated me with ſo much Indecency and Ill-Manners? If a ſteady and ſincere Deſire and Endeavour to do my Duty in that honourable State of Life to which it hath pleaſed GOD to call me, will entitle me to any Reſpect, I may without Vanity affirm, that my Character is reſpectable enough to have entitled me to a more *becoming Treatment*—Is he "a Friend to Truth and honeſt Impartiality?—How could ſuch a Perſon, write ſuch a Letter?—A Letter from which, if you take all that is *falſe* and *partial*, you will leave a meer *Chart Blanch*.

Mr. B. W. ſays I "gave Dr. *Chauncey* the Lie." It is a Form of Speech in which I do not allow myſelf to my menial Servants: And with Regard to any Thing Dr. *Chauncy* hath ſaid in his Anſwer to Dr. *Chandler's* Appeal, I am ſo far from giving him the *Lie*, that I deliberately declare I never read more than a Dozen Pages in it, and never intend to read a Dozen more.—When an Author can calmly and ſeriouſly ſet himſelf to eſtabliſh ſuch *wild* Poſitions as that *the Church of* England *does not teach the Divine Right of Epiſcopacy, and that her Reformers did not believe it*, I can ſpend my Time much more profitably than in giving him the Reading. Perhaps it may be alledged in Excuſe for the Dr. that he wrote his Pamphlet in leſs than *two Months*; that he is an *old* Man, and therefore it muſt be expected he will be *tedious* and *poſitive*: Tediouſneſs and Poſitiveneſs being often the Foibles of old Age. This I confeſs would be a good Excuſe for not writing at all; and it is much to be *lamented*, that the Dr. does not avail himſelf of it, and of the Poet's Advice,

Solve Seneſcentem mature ſanus Equum, ne
Peccet ad extremum ridendus, & Ilia ducat. HOR.
Looſe from the rapid Car your aged Horſe,
Left in the Race derided, left behind,
He drag his aged Limbs and burſt his Wind.
FRANCIS.

That the Dr. is in ſome Danger of meeting with this Accident, every one muſt be ſenſible, who conſiders with what *Rapidity* he anſwered Dr. *Chandler*, if any Credit is due to the *American Whig*. And now behold he hath adverti[ſ]ed a Volume of *Thirty Sheets at leaſt*, in which the *Fathers* of the *Church* are, many Centuries after their *Martyrdom*, again to be put to the *Rack*, and *tortured* into Confeſſions. If however the Dr. ſhould eſpcape this Fate, the following Line of another Poet, will be very applicable to ſo voluminous a Writer—*See who ne'er what nor will be half-read.*—This, as I put no Motto to this Paper, may ſerve inſtead of one to thoſe who are fond of Mottos; and I hope it will not be thought the worſe for being introduced in the Body of my Performance.

3dly. I ſhall take Notice of the *villainous* Baſeneſs of this Writer, in putting B. W. at the End of his Letter. Poſſibly he thought he had a Right to preſs any two Letters in the Alphabet into his Service. But certainly it is a moſt extraordinary Piece of Conduct, firſt to declare himſelf a Member of the Society, and then to affix the initial Letters of another Member's Name to his ſcandalous Production; eſpecially when it is conſidered, that B.A.W. are the initial Letters of no other Name on the Society's Liſt of Members, but only of Benning Wentworth, Eſq; and that this B. W's Letter, tho' now it has all the Appearance of a *baſe-born* Child, brought forth in Secrecy, was aſhered into the World, by *James Parker*, Eſq; who acted the Part of a Man-Midwife at its Birth, as the *legitimate* Offspring of a *reputable* Parent, who was ready to *own, ſupport*, and *defend* it. Whether the Writer intended by this artful Conduct, to lead People into a Belief that the Letter was really written by a Gentleman of ſo eſtabliſhed a Reputation as Mr. Wentworth is, in order to give a greater Weight to his Aſſertions; or whether it was with a Deſign to terrify Mr. *S-b-r-y* from replying to his infamous Performance, is not eaſy to determine: Poſſibly both theſe Motives may have concurred, to induce him to proceed in this daſtardly, fraudulent Manner. The firſt of theſe Intentions was fully anſwered in *this* Place, by the ſigning B. W. to the Letter; and by *Mr. Parker's poſitive Aſſertion, That Mr. Wentworth was the Author of it.* That the other Deſign did not ſucceed, the Author is by this Time, I believe, pretty well convinced.

The Author has declared himſelf a Member of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel; and Dr. *Chauncey* ſays (if I remember right) in his Letter to Mr. Rogers, "that he is an Inhabitant of the Town of *Boſton*." I have carefully examined the Liſt of the Society's Members for the Year 1767, I can find only four Members who reſide in *Boſton*, viz. His Excellency Francis Bernard, James Apthorp, Hugh Hall, and John Temple, Eſqrs. To all theſe Gentlemen I am perſonally unknown. I am utterly at a Loſs to conceive, that I have ever given any Occaſion to them to treat me in ſo injurious and cruel a Manner, as I find myſelf treated in that Letter. I can not therefore ſuppoſe, that any one of theſe Gentlemen was the Author of it. It remains then with Dr. *Chauncey* to produce his Author, or to take the Letter, with all its *Fraud, Forgery, Villainy, Scandal, Falſhood*, and *Baſeneſs*, upon himſelf.

To you therefore, moſt venerable Doctor, I now beg Leave to addreſs myſelf. Poſſibly you may think I treat you with too great Freedom; that your Age, Station, and Character ſhould exempt you from it. Age is not an Excuſe for ſuch baſe Conduct as you have been guilty of, and therefore it ought not to ſcreen you from the Conſequences of it. My Station and Character, (ſave the Article of Learing) are equal to yours; and if you think that ſome Regard is due to the Station & Character, you ought to have conſidered, before your illiberal Attack upon me.—You have been at the Pains of ſending an anonymous Letter 250 Miles, directing it to be printed in a *public News-Paper*, that it might circulate far and wide, in order to wound the Character of a Man, utterly unknown to you, who never did, nor intended to do you any injury;—and who was even innocent of the heinous Crime of having *contradicted* you. When you cooly and calmly conſider this Part of your Conduct, I cannot but hope you will feel *ſome* little Compunction of Heart; *ſome*, if they be *Light*, Rebukes of Conſcience; *ſome* Tendency at leaſt towards a Bluſh. What Repa[r]ation you will think proper to make me, I know not; but that ſome Reparation *ought* to be made, you muſt be ſenſible. The Bread of myſelf and Family; nay more, my Uſefulneſs as a Miniſter of CHRIST, depend upon *that* Character, which you have cruelly ſported with, and moſt unjuſtly endeavoured to deprive me of.——Theſe Things, Sir, I ſay, not for my own Sake, but for yours; to make you ſenſible of the Iniquity of your Conduct; and to bring you, if poſſible, to Repentance and Amendment. For my own Part, tho' it would but ill become me to boaſt, yet I truſt, that within the narrow Circle of my Acquaintance, my Reputation is too well eſtabliſhed to be ſhaken by ſuch Attempts. If therefore you chooſe to perſiſt in the Way of Defamation, and had rather endeavour to vindicate what you have done, than like an honeſt Man, and a good Chriſtian, to repent and retract it, you have my free Conſent to act as is moſt natural and agreeable to your Inclinations.

Capt. Scott, in the Brigantine Lydia, belonging to John Hancock, Eſq; ſailed from this Port the 8th of October laſt, arrived in London in 25 Days, where he took the Command of the Ship Boſton Packet, owned by the ſame Gentleman, and arrived here laſt Monday in 40 Days from the Land's-End: From the public Prints we have the following late Advices, viz.

The Humble Addreſs of

the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Martis, 8° Novembris, 1768.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We deſire, with Hearts full of Gratitude, to acknowledge that Royal Goodneſs, ſo evidently manifeſt to all Your People by Your Majeſty's conſtant Attention to the great Commercial Intereſts of this Country. We ſhould be wanting on our Part, if we did not apply to the Conſideration of them with that Alacrity, which Objects ſo very important, and capable of Producing the moſt eſſential Benefits to the Nation, demand of us.

The Reſolution, which Your Majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs, that You will not ſuffer any Attempt to be made derogatory to the Honour and Dignity of Your Crown, or injurious to the Rights of Your People, does, and ever will call from us the Aſſurances of our moſt chearful Support; nor do we conceive that any Conduct can contribute more than this will, to render all the other Powers of *Europe* as careful, as Your Majeſty has ever been to avoid taking any Step that may endanger the General Tranquillity.

We feel the moſt ſincere Concern, that any of our Fellow-Subjects in *North-America* ſhould be miſled, by factious and deſigning Men, into Acts of Violence and of Reſiſtance to the Execution of the Law, attended with Circumſtances that manifeſt a Diſpoſition to throw off their Dependance upon *Great-Britain*. At the ſame Time, that we ſhall be always ready to contribute to the Relief of any real Grievance of Your Majeſty's *American* Subjects, we moſt unfeignedly give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that we ſhall ever zealouſly concur in ſupport of ſuch juſt and neceſſary Meaſures, as may beſt enable Your Majeſty to repreſs that daring Spirit of Diſobedience, and to enforce a due Submiſſion to the Laws: Always conſidering that it is One of our moſt eſſential Duties to maintain inviolate the Supreme Authority of the Legiſlature of *Great-Britain* over every Part of the Dominions of Your Majeſty's Crown.

We thankfully adore the merciful Interpoſition of Providence in the Relief, which the poorer Sort of Your-Majeſty's Subjects have received, from the Diſtreſs they had ſo long laboured under from the high Price of Corn. We ſhall apply our utmoſt Attention to prevent, as far as in human Prudence lies, the Return of ſuch a Calamity; and ſhall give ſo important a Subject that full Conſideration, which the Nature of it neceſſarily requires.

Engaged in the Deliberation of ſo many important Matters, we beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we ſhall ſtudiouſly endeavour that our Proceedings may teſtify our Readineſs to unite, where ever the Intereſt of our Country, and our Attachment to Your Majeſty, is concerned. Happy, if by ſuch an Example, the deluded Part of Your Majeſty's Subjects may be induced to return to their Duty, and gratefully feel the Bleſſings of the mildeſt Government, and moſt perfect Conſtitution.

His MAJESTY's Moſt Gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I Receive with great Satisfaction the Aſſurances you give of your Reſolution to purſue the Commercial Intereſts of this Country; and your Readineſs to ſupport the Honor of My Crown, and the Rights of My People.

Your zealous Concurrence in every Meaſure that can bring Relief to My People is well known to Me; nor do I doubt of the Attention that you will always give to any real Grievances of My American *Subjects. The ſtrong Aſſurances I receive from you at the ſame Time, of your Determination to vindicate the juſt legiſlative Authority of Parliament over all the Dominions of my Crown, deſerve My warmeſt Approbation.*

The Humble ADDRESS of the

HOUSE of COMMONS to the KING.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks for Your moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

And beg Leave to congratulate Your Majeſty upon the ſafe Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of another Princeſs; an Event which muſt afford the greateſt Comfort to all Your Majeſty's Subjects, as it is an Increaſe of Your own domeſtick Felicity, and an additional Security that the Bleſſings we enjoy under Your Majeſty's auſpicious Government will be continued to our lateſt Poſterity.

We aſſure Your Majeſty, that, duly ſenſible of the Importance of thoſe great Commercial Intereſts pointed out to us by Your Majeſty, we will with all convenient Diſpatch enter upon the Conſideration of them, and will uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to adjuſt and regulate them in ſuch Manner as may be productive of ſolid and laſting Advantages to the Public.

We moſt gratefully acknowledge Your Majeſty's paternal Regard for the Eaſe and Welfare of Your People, which has made You ever deſirous of continuing to them the Bleſſings of Peace; at the ſame Time, we entirely rely on Your Majeſty's conſtant and watchful Attention to the general Intereſts of *Europe*; and feel the higheſt Satisfaction from Your Gracious Declaration, that no Conſideration ſhall prevail on Your Majeſty to ſuffer any Attempt which may be made, derogatory to the Honour of Your Crown, or injurious to the Rights of Your People.

We ſincerely lament that the Arts of wicked and deſigning Men ſhould have been able to re-kindle that Flame of Sedition in ſome of Your Majeſty's Colonies in *North-America*, which, at the Cloſe of the late Parliament, Your Majeſty ſaw Reaſon to hope, was well nigh extinguiſhed.

We ſhall be ever ready to hear and redreſs any real Grievance of Your Majeſty's *American* Subjects; but we ſhould betray the Truſt repoſed in us, if we did not withſtand every Attempt to infringe or weaken our juſt Rights; and we ſhall always conſider it as one of our moſt important Duties, to maintain entire and inviolate the ſupreme Authority of the Legiſlature of *Great-Britain*, over every Part of the *Britiſh* Empire.

We beg Leave to preſent our moſt dutiful Thanks to Your Majeſty, for having taken ſuch Steps as You judged neceſſary for ſupporting the Conſtitution, and for repreſſing that Spirit of Faction and Diſobedience, which, in the chief Town of one of Your Majeſty's Colonies, appears to have proceeded even to Acts of Violence, in direct Defiance of all legal Authority; and we will, by every Means in our Power, chearfully and zealouſly ſupport Your Majeſty in all ſuch future Meaſures as ſhall be found requiſite to enforce a due Obedience to the Laws, to reſtore Order and good Government where they have been diſturbed, and to eſtabliſh the conſtitutional Dependance of the Colonies on *Great Britain*, ſo eſſential to the Intereſt and Proſperity of both.

With Hearts full of Gratitude to the Divine Goodneſs, we partake of the Joy which fills Your Majeſty's Royal Breaſt, on ſeeing the poorer Sort of Your People relieved from the Diſtreſs which they have lately

Jealousy — vide The Speech page 365. Answered Page 381—393. Boston.

suffered by the high Price of Corn; and we will, by every prudent Measure, endeavour to guard as far as in us lies against the Return of that Calamity.

Your faithful Commons will with the utmost Zeal and Alacrity grant to Your Majesty every necessary Supply; and study to manifest in all their Proceedings that uniform Attachment to the Public Good, which Your Majesty is graciously pleased to recommend to them, and of which Your Majesty's own Conduct furnishes an illustrious Example.

London, Nov. 19, 1768.

I send you the following debates on his M——y's Speech. They were published here this day under feigned names, which I have erased, and in their place have substituted others.—Captain Scott I am told will sail immediately.

HIS M——y being withdrawn, and the members returned to their station, a motion was made for an address, which was seconded by M. S—n—y, who after shewing in a short speech the propriety of the address, he began with remarks upon the present state of the nation, expatiating largely on the obstinacy of the N——th A—m——n colonies. "What shall we say," cried he, "to the rash order of the assembly of M——ch——ts Bay, to send circulars letters to the other colonies, and their insolent refusal to erase that order from their journal which occasioned their dissolution? What shall we say to the effect that dissolution had upon them? Instead of cooling and bringing them to reason from rashness they burst out into turbulence, from turbulence to treason; for what, but treason, are the resolutions in what they call their convention;" when insisting under a factious leader, they sounded the trumpet of rebellion; declared open opposition to the interests of their mother country; and, by taking arms to defend themselves, at once renounced her protection? At length, indeed their violence is stayed? But how? By the arrival of the King's troops at Boston. The mildness of the civil power being contemned, there was no recourse to be had but to the military; and I am very glad that this trial of N—th A——r—a and G——t B——n has been made; for those disturbers of public peace and subverters of government, are now acquitted both with us and themselves."—There was, he observed, two defects in the constitution of the colony of M——'s Bay: First, that the privy council of the Governor is always chosen by the Assembly; and that of the grand juries are elected by the townships, not by the sheriffs." Then passing over to Eu—pe, he said, "he wished he could turn his eyes from the boisterous A——s to a scene of greater calm, nearer home; but the attack of the island of Corsica by the French, in violation of the treaty of A——x la Ch—p—le looked too like the threatening of a storm, and must create many fears and jealousies; however, he hoped, and believed, these fears were groundless; for he could not consider an attempt to subject that little spot and people as one of those glorious efforts which makes ambition virtue, but an unmeaning and useless exertion of that restless spirit which has long made France the dread of E——pe."

A committee was ordered to prepare an address of thanks; but on its being read, much controversy ensued; those of the court side were for its going as it was penned, in the usual strain; those of the opposite party moved for an amendment, by striking out the words, *We return your Majesty our humble thanks for having taken such steps as your Majesty judged necessary*, and to insert in their place, *We will take into our immediate consideration the steps which have been taken, and with regard to your Majesty's colonies, in full confidence, however, that we shall entirely approve of them.* But to this, Lord N—th answered, "that an address was a proper and respectful compliment, and that the present contained nothing which can preclude the freedom of debate upon, or censure upon any measures taken by administration."

Lord Cl—re, "urged the danger of the colonies hearing there was any doubt in that assembly of their guilt, or any appearance of disunion, wished his noble friend to consider whether the alterations would not be such as Mr. O—s himself would have proposed and whether what was agreeable to Mr. O—'s would be properly approved of by that house?" Much more was said by others, when Mr. B—ke delivered himself as follows:

"It may appear an effect of the highest presumption in me to offer my poor sentiments on this most important crisis in the affairs of this kingdom; but I feel myself so strongly affected, that I am unable to keep silence; A—a is, indeed, very near my heart; and if this house will indulge me with their patience, while I submit my opinion to them, I shall little regard whether that opinion will be approved by Mr. O—s or not; nor am I so narrow minded as not to be equally indifferent as to the sentiments of Mr. O—s, and those of the noble Lord,

"The present state of the colonies is, the most momentous subject ever under the consideration of this, the most illustrious assembly upon earth. Highly unworthy would it be of the wisdom, and inconsistent with the dignity of such an assembly, to offer complaints instead of council, at such a crisis; to approve the pursuit of measures, whose propriety they are ignorant of, and to condemn whole realms unheard. I have heard that the A—r—n petitions have not been received by the administration. If this house should, by this address, virtually condemn their conduct, it would make them altogether desperate; the speech, which I consider merely as that of the minister's, is too enigmatical for me to understand; it hints at something, but communicates nothing; it is like the penning of a whisper; one hears a small sound, but receives no ideas.

"To the address, in general, I have no great objections; it is, like most other addresses, a kind of echo of the speech; a faithful copy, something fainter than the original. But I must move in the support of the amendment; without which, I cannot but think we shall preclude ourselves from a fair enquiry into the conduct of the administration. With what decency can we condemn if we should disapprove those measures, whose propriety we acknowledge, by thanking his Majesty for pursuing them, for judging them necessary?"

For my own part, I confess, with regard to A——ca, I see no necessity for such violent measures as have been taken; or, if there was necessity, it was of the Ministry's own creation. When I see at the head of the law, a person whose former opinions are appealed to as authority in every seditious pamphlet, with which N—th A—a swarms; when I see the principles of the man, who, by his station is the oracle of the law in England, become the Magna Charta of N—th A——n licentiousness, I cannot but apologize for the N—th A——ns, who are supported in their intemperance by such high authority! But when I see the same man joining in support of the uniform plan of oppression towards the N—th A——ns, begun by the administration at his first coming into power, and still persevered in; my astonishment at the folly of his opinions, is lost in indignation at the baseness of his conduct.

When the late parliament thought proper to pass the stamp act, N—th A——a was soon all in a flame; but, when the parliament refining upon its own wisdom repealed that act, upon constitutional principles, not wild chimeras, the colonies returned to their state of coolness and tranquility. The disorder was now brought to an intermission, and a wise physician, by the application of proper medicines, would have prevented a return of the paroxysm. There was at that time in the ministry, but, unfortunately for this country, is now no more, a man, who, amongst innumerable great and amiable abilities, had one defect, as dangerous, perhaps, as can fall to the share of a statesman; a desire, I mean, to please every body. In opposition to his own judgment, he was induced by that failure in his disposition, to assist the ministry in the exertion of their darling prerogative: a bawble they were as fond of shewing on every occasion, as a child is of his favourite plaything. They levied a tax; sent an army of custom-house officers to collect it: all A——a took the alarm; a motion was made in the assembly at B——n to send letters circular to all the colonies, in order that the whole N—th A——n continent might at once petition a redress of this grievance. The motion did not at first succeed; but the alarm growing stronger, it passed, and an order in consequence of it was entered in the journal of the house.—The Governor received orders to command the assembly to erase the order from their journals, under the pain of the assembly being dissolved: and upon their refusal to submit to this arbitrary command, the assembly was dissolved. By what law of nature, or by what principle in the constitution of this country, the ministers think themselves authorised to offer the alternative of blind submission to their caprice, or instant dissolution to the parliament of N—w-E—g—d they have not thought proper to communicate to us. I think it is an authority which neither is, nor ought to be, lodged in less awful hands than the whole legislative body of this country; and, I have no doubt but this house, will consider this usurpation of their authority as an high misdemeanor in whoever advised it. The ministry, however, having thus by a lordly nod laid prostrate the assembly, the convention crept forth like vermin from its dead carcase; and the people, in the impotence of rage, undoubtedly were guilty of many acts of violence. The subtile politicians were at last at a nonplus, and could invent no other means of supporting their usurped authority, but the interposition of the military, that last resource of ignorant despotism. But they ought to know, that countries are not to be kept in obedience by custom-house officers, official letters, nor even by an armed band, when the minds of men are totally alienated from their governors. Their folly must be soothed, their prejudices indulged; and unless this is done, the alterations just glanced at by the gentleman who seconded the address, as proposed to be made in the appointment of their juries and council, will be entirely useless. To whomsoever the present administration shall transfer that appointment, the juries and council must be composed of men filled with that abhorrence of our ministers, universal in that country. Where they are overawed by our armed battallons, the discontent will vent itself in reproaches and seditious discourses; but the moment our army is removed from B——n to suppress an insurrection in any other part of the provinces, the smothered indignation will break out into acts of violence and rebellion. Thus ill has this boasted trial of the N—th A—r—ns succeeded. The ministry has for its amusement sown a crop of thorns, which I hope this house will eradicate, and prevent, if possible, the raising any other such crop, for the future. Such has been the conduct of administration in A——a. If we cross the Atlantic, we shall find them sustaining still the same character. If I understand, in the least, the K—g's Sp—ch, there are two propositions totally inconsistent; bring them face to face, and no two propositions can be more intirely strangers to one another: in one we are told, that most vigorous measures shall be pursued with regard to our colonies; and by the other we are informed that his M——y has received assurances of a pacific disposition in the powers of Europe; which assurances he gives no credit to, and yet has taken no measures in vindication of the honour and rights of his crown and people. But, perhaps, it is an effect of the incomprehensible wisdom of our ministry, to draw the French into Corsica, to see their armies slaughtered, and their revenues wasted in unprofitable attempts upon rocky coasts, uncultivated woods and barren mountains. They consider Corsica, as a mere useless acquisition, and if not a scourge, at least a burthen to the conquerors. But others may differ in their opinion: though Corsica by itself, or dependant on its old master, is a sort of nothing, when plucked from the heart of Europe to be incorporated into France, it becomes a serious object: what in the hands of the Genoese was a feather, in the hands of the French will be a sword.

Observe the extent of the Bourbon family, the branches of which are spreading themselves over the richest domains of Europe; France extending forth its hands to Spain: Spain stretching out its long arms to France: Morocco, the old enemy of Spain, now in alliance with it; and Naples reaching out towards Morocco; a prince of the same house at Parma, and Tuscany now an accession to the family compact. All these powers united by Corsica, form a line of circumvallation round the Mediterranean, impenetrable to human force.

Corsica is a citadel to overawe the whole of Italy, and brings the Bourbon family home to the door of our Italian ally the King of Sardinia.—What have we to do in this state of affairs with assurances? The French do not attack Corsica with words; but we have not even defended them with words; we hear of no memorials presented by our ministry; if they have been presented, we find no effects from them. The house of Austria has been exclaimed against on this occasion; but if the house of Austria, by a weak and unjustifiable neutrality, neglects its safety, its interest and its glory, shall we, by a neutrality equally base and foolish, desert the liberties of Europe which we have always prided ourselves in being the maintainers of?

We are not to enquire whether the invasion of Corsica is an action against former treaties; but whether it is an encroachment upon, and contrary to the balance of power which this nation has always supported in Europe; this right we must assert, by which we have obtained such incredible authority in every negotiation; but hitherto, as far as I can hear, no attempts have been made to awaken other nations in Europe to a sense of their danger from the family compact, nor any measures taken or even concerted, to vindicate them and ourselves against the attacks of France, begun in the island of Corsica.

Thus have the ministers slumbered during the violent attempts of a power whose every motion ought to be watched by a minister of this country, who every time that he turns his eyes from that power, deserts his duty. These very ministers, upon the slightest opposition given their powers in America, were tremblingly alive all o'er; and now, they modestly attempt to steal your approbation of their conduct; but I trust, they will find this not a complimenting, but an *inquisitive, penetrating* and *wronging parliament*.

This was answered by Mr. G—n—v—le, but to tell you the truth, he was very long-winded, not but he's clever too in his business. I remember he appeared fleshfastly attached in his speech to the scheme of increasing our finances, by taxing the colonies; and he laboured to prove that right in the mother country, and the necessary and natural subjection of the colonies to her superiority. One of his arguments was smart enough; for, whereas, some of the gentlemen of the other side mentioned, that the A—ns had laid down their arms as soon as his Majesty's troops came to B—n; "and would they not have done the same, two year ago? Had we proceeded with spirit then, we should have heard no more of them. But what has this house not done? Encouraged their faction and sedition, by repealing an act which they had before passed as just and necessary, and they have since found necessary to renew. We have taught them to disobey, not only by shewing them they might do so with impunity, but that they may have us for the justifiers and abettors of their rebellion & disobedience."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated November 12.

"WE have received a particular Account, Journal-wise, of the Parade of the Ships & Troops to our much injured Town, on which some very just Observations have been made; since which and the Account of the Dissolution of your Convention, the Intention of which is now better known;—that Spirit of Bitterness which lately prevailed is now greatly subsided.—Lord B****n made a Motion in the House of C. to expel Wilkes, but without Effect.—You have it in your Power to relieve yourselves from all unconstitutional Acts made here, by a steady and determined Resolution to omit the Importation or Consumption of our Manufactures, which I heartily wish, though I must greatly suffer by such Resolutions. The Times will soon change—Mr. T**** and B**** are indefatigable in your Interest. The Papers will shew you we are not without benevolent and able Friends and Supporters. Great Prospects of a Change in the Ministry to our Advantage. *November* 18.

D. F******* says, All will be right by and by —.

Extract of another Letter dated London, November 20.

A Journal of proceedings in Boston has been printed in the St. James's Chronicle, Mr. ***** is enamoured with the Bostonian conduct. Some Members of Parliament have been warm in your favour—all your Friends here would have you be resolute respecting non importation. D. F***** has declared the Pensilvanians will come into it if the Parliament do not redress our grievances, and that when they do they will keep their agreement. Your friends will not forsake you at any critical period, unless you forfeit their Opinion of you by passive servitude, the Idea of which they cannot bear: I rejoice frugality is actually practised with you—It affords me redoubled distress to find that we owe our present distress to those who are nursed among you, had I heard of some Persons what I now know for fact I had dis-believed it, we are told with a sneer we shall soon have the company of Mr. O**s, &c.—I do not believe it, impossible the Bostonians should suffer it—It has been reported that you have delivered up your arms, I have ventured to assert that you neither have or will, your friends would forsake you for such an action."

P. S. I have just received great Pleasure, by what has come to my Knowledge——The Tide is turning, and I think you may have Things on the old Footing.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boston, dated November 18. 1768.

WE see with true Concern what you say with respect to your present Situation; we confess it extremely disagreeable: But as our Parliament (being now met) will soon go upon American Affairs, we have the most sanguine Hopes, that Matters will be happily settled to all our Wishes:—By what can yet be discovered great Part of your Distresses may be attributed to some on your Side the Water.—Every Thing relative to the late and present Disturbances and Uneasinesses in your Town, is ordered to be laid before the House; and we doubt not when Matters come to be cooly considered every real Cause of Complaint will be removed. ——

Several other Letters from Merchants in London are of the same Import with the above: One Gentleman, it is said, writes, that to keep from Mobs, Riots, &c. and adhere to the Engagement for Non-importation of Goods, would be a great Means of having Redress.

[For other Extracts of Letters, Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c.

See SUPPLEMENT.]

vid. Preferences in margin pa 372.

* The above Blanks are Fill'd up See Page 370 // See the Blanks fill'd up Page 372 // d° page 372

* vid. Preferences, in the margin, pag 370 // vid Preferences in margin pa. 372. // vid. agreem. pa. 199 &c.

BOSTON, JANUARY 16.

Monday towards Evening a Clothiers Shop in Springfield, belonging to Mr. *Haward*, accidentally catch'd on Fire, and conſumed, with about TWELVE HUNDRED Yards of Woolen Cloth, belonging to People who had ſent it in to be full'd and dreſs'd for their Wear: He alſo loſt all his Accounts for two Years paſt.

The New-York Papers received by the Hartford Poſt, contain little elſe but Diſputes reſpecting the Election of Repreſentatives for that City and County, which are very high; there being a great ſtruggle between the Epiſcopalian and Diſſenting Parties there.—

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,

Entred in, *Rogers from Halifax*; *Dalling and Furnell from Piſcataqua*; *Lewis from St. Vincents & St. Martins*; *Barnard from London.*

Cleared out, *Hilton for Virginia*; *Frazier, Ball and Waters for Weſt-Indies*; *Samſon for Cadiz*; *Hardwick for Dublin.*

Outward bound, *Philips for Canaries*; *Greely for Weſt-Indies*; *Guliker for North-Carolina*; *Freeman for Halifax*; *Hammon for Weſtern-Iſlands*; *Jarvis for Cadiz*; *Goodſpeed for New-Haven.*

A Gentleman has requeſted us to communicate to the Inhabitants of this Town, a Method to prevent Pumps being froze up at this cold Seaſon; viz. Before Bed-time pump out about a Tubful of Water, and the Water that riſes will not be chilled ſo as to freeze by the Morning: It is ſaid the Water that thus riſes is ſo Warm that it will ſome times thaw the Ice that is under the Noſe of the Pump.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 16.

On Wedneſday laſt died, aged 64, *William Coleman*, Eſq; for ſeveral Years paſt one of the Aſſiſtant Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province.

NEW-HAVEN, January 20.

Laſt Wedneſday, the Brig Mansfield, Capt. Hepburn, of this Port, ſailed for Liverpool; with whom went Paſſenger, Samuel Mansfield, Eſq; of this Town.

Cyder Brandy

TO BE SOLD, At Mr. *Marcarty's* Warehouſe on the Long Wharf, five Years old, at Two Piſtareens per Gallon, and laſt Years make at a Piſtareen and half by the Barrel only.

ALL Perſons having Demands upon the Eſtate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Franklin*, Widow, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Tuthill Hubbart*, ſole Executor to the laſt Will of ſaid deceas'd, in order for Settlement: And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Executor.

LOST

A ſheet of Tickets in Faneuil-Hall Lottery Letter N, ſigned *Thomas Cuſhing*, being from N°. 2116 to N°. 2122 inclusive. Whoever has found the ſame or will give Information to the Printer, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

N. B. Notice is given to the Managers to ſtop Payment if any are drawn Prizes.

On WEDNESDAY, 1ſt *Feb.*

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction Room in Queen-ſtreet,

A great Variety of Houſe

Furniture----*among which are*,------Mohogony Cheſt of Draws and Table to ſuit, Bureau, Mohogony Dining Tables, Tea-Tables, Leather bottom Chairs, Looking Glaſſes, an Eight Day Clock, Feather Bed, Bedſteds and Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, wearing Apparel, Plate, &c. &c.------Alſo an Elegant Chaiſe and Harneſs, New.

Sale to begin (*exactly*) at Ten.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Public Notice is hereby

given, That the Proprietors of *Aſhfield*, in the County of *Hampſhire*, &c. did at their meeting on the 8th of *March*, 1765, grant a Tax of 40*ſ.* on each Right; and on the 11th of *December*, 1765, granted a Tax of 20*ſ.* on each Right; and on the 17th of *Auguſt*, 1768, granted a Tax of £. 5. on each Right, public Lots excepted in all theſe Taxes; all which are to be improved for the ſupport of the Miniſter, building the Meeting-houſe, and in making and repairing the Roads; which by a late law is ordered to be laid on 250 acres to each original right, and in the manner following, *viz.* on each 50 acre lot £. 1. 12*ſ.*----on the 100 acre lot laid out £. 3. 4*ſ.*---and on the 100 acre lot voted to be laid out £. 3. 4*ſ.*---All which has been poſted as the law directs: yet many of the proprietors have neglected to pay their proportionable part thereof: Wherefore, the aſſeſſors have agreed to meet at the dwelling-houſe of *Joſeph Mitchell*, innholder at *Aſhfield*, on the firſt Wedneſday in *May* next, at Ten o'clock on ſaid day; then and there to ſell at public vendue ſo much of the delinquent proprietors lands as ſhall be ſufficient to pay ſaid taxes and charges ariſing thereon; and ſo to continue ſaid vendue by adjournment or adjournments till the whole be ſold that ſhall then remain unpaid, which the delinquent proprietors are deſired to prevent by making payment to Mr. *Obadiah Dickinſon* proprietors-treaſurer at *Hatfield*, before that time.

Nath. Kellogg,
Oba. Dickinſon,
Reuben Belding,
} Aſſeſſors.

Hadley, Dec. 1768.

FAneuil-Hall Lottery Letter N, begins Drawing To-Morrow.

A likely Negro Girl a-

bout 18 Years, can do Houſhold Buſineſs exceeding well. To be Sold for Caſh or good Security.

Enquire at Draper's printing-Office.

Any ſober Perſon that in-

clines to board at a pleaſant Place in the Country, may hear of ſuch a Place by enquiring at Draper's Office.

To be Sold at the Store of the late Mr. SAMUEL HUGHES, deceas'd, next Door to to Capt. *Cheever's* in King-Street;

NEWCASTLE Coals, Whiting, Spaniſh Brown, white Lead, Hemp, Yarns, Junk, Cables, Anchors, Ships Hearths, Crates of Earthen Ware, ditto of Cups and Saucers, Printing-Ink, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Houſline and Marline, Seine, Whipping and Sewing Twine, Time Glaſſes of all Sorts, Shalloons, Tammies, Halfthicks, German Serges, Frizes, Beaver Coatings, Plains, Broad Cloths, 3-4, 9-4 & 10-4 Blankets, Rugs, Duffils, Ticklinburgs, Engliſh, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Buntins, Sieve Bottoms, Mens and Boys Hats, Bohea Tea, Pepper, common and Poland Starch, Engliſh Sole Leather, Role Brimſtone, Apothecaries Phials, 4, 8, 10 and 20d Nails, 10, 12, 15 and 18 Inch Pipes, Beaver, &c.

Alſo a Quantity of choice SALT,

on board the Ship Betſey, Thomas Robſon, Maſter, lying at the North Side of the Long-Wharf.

Beſt Holland Scates of

different Sizes, Dutch Looking-Glaſſes, and Field-Glaſſes, Violins, Hampers Stone Ware, containing Quart and Pint Mugs, Chamber Pots, and Pickle Pots of different Sizes. ALSO,

Fine Narraganſet Cheeſe,

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

TO BE LETT,

A very large and commodious

STORE on *Greene's* Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Edmund Quincy*, tert. deceaſed. Enquire of *Oliver Wendell*, at his Store; where he has to ſell a Variety of

ENGLISH GOODS,

At the Sterling Coſt and Charges.

Continued to be Sold by *J. Groſby*

Lemmon-Trader, at the Sign of the Baſket of Lemmons, South-End, Good Freſh Lemmons at Four Pounds old Tenor per Hundred, and Ten Shillings per Dozen promiſcuouſly as they riſe out of the Boxes: Where at the above Place there will be a Weeekly Account of Lemmons in this Paper, by the Hundred and as cheap by the Dozen, in Proportion as the Hundred. Good ſour Oranges at 7 s. 6 d. per Doxen.

Benjamin Adams

Takes this Method to acquaint his Friends and the Public, That he intends to open a Public Vendue, at his Houſe next Door to the Sign of the Three Kings in Cornhill, beginning every Wedneſday at 10 o'Clock.

If any Gentlemen have any Goods to diſpoſe of in that Way, if they will be ſo kind as to favour him therewith, they may depend on his Fidelity and Diſpatch.

N. B. Said *Adams* intends for the Benefit of his Employers, to ſell every Day at private Sale.

TO BE LETT

A Tenement in Fiſh-ſtreet

conſiſting of a good lower Room and Kitchen, and three Chambers. Enquire at Draper's Printing-Office.

All Perſons having any Demands

on the Eſtate of *Eleazer Williams*, Eſq; late of *Roxbury*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Joſeph Williams*, Eſq; *Noah Perrin*, and *Thomas Williams*, Executors to the laſt Will of ſaid Deceaſed, in order for a ſpeedy Settlement; and all indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to ſaid Executors. *Roxbury, January* 18. 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be immediately Occupied by the Purchaſer,

A Commodious Brick Houſe in Cornhill, (next door North of Mr. John Cunningham,) in good Repair, well ſituated for Buſineſs, having a large Shop in Front, a Pav'd Yard, with a good Well of Water, an excellent Cellar, and a large Entry through into the Back Yard, the Terms will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer. For further information Enquire of Melatiah Bourn, Eſq; (Milk-Street, Boſton) who has power to ſell the Premiſes.

Stolen from the *Amelia-Yatch*,

belonging to the Light-Houſe, on the 3d Inſt. at Night; about three-Quarters of her Foreſail: Whoever will give Information of the Thief or Thieves, ſo that they may be bro't to Juſtice, and the ſail recovered, ſhall have THREE POUNDS L. M. Reward by applying to ROBERT BALLS.

THE Perſon who (one Evening laſt Week) paid at a Shop in this Town, a pale Guinea inſtead of an Engliſh Shilling, is deſired to pay the Printers for this Advertiſement, and call on the Subſcriber who will rectify the Miſtake. PETER ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Order of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Superior Court, THIS DAY the 16th of January:

PART of a Houſe and Land in Frog-Lane ſo called, leading from Liberty-Tree to the bottom of the Common, being the Eſtate of Mr. *David Hatch*, late of Boſton, Victualler, deceas'd, the Sale to be at the above Place, at three o'Clock in the afternoon.

PUBLIC VENDUE-OFFICE.

TO-MORROW (Friday) will be Sold by Public-Vendue

By *John Gerriſh*

At his VENDUE-OFFICE, *NORTH-END*,

A Freſh Aſſortment of Goods all found, and in good Order, amongſt which are, a Quantity of ſmall, middling, and large Damaſk and Diaper Table-Cloths, *fine and good; yard and half wide fine Diapers, yard and quarter wide ditto, narrow Diapers, &c. fine ſtriped Hollands, bed Ticken, Tartans, a great Aſſortment of Handkerchiefs, ſcarlet, black Breeches Patterns, Stuffs, fine Iriſh Linnens, coarſe Linnens, fine Sheeting, &c.*

Alſo, Broad-Cloths, Ratteens, fine Kerſies, &c. Tammies, Shalloons, &c. ſecond-hand Articles, ſome Houſe Furniture, &c. &c.

To-Morrow, North-End, 6 o'clock.

IMPORTED

In the laſt Ships from ENGLAND, and now Opening

By Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING-STREET:

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Piece GOODS, ſuitable to the Winter Seaſon, all which are procured on the beſt Terms, and will be ſold reaſonably (by Wholeſale only) for Caſh or ſhort Credit. *N. B.* Indigo, Bohea Tea in half-cheſts, Shott, *Carolina* Sole-Leather, choice Spermaceti Candles, with a few Logs choice Mahogeny, *&c. &c.* from the above Date, having her Writing for the ſame

IMPORTED,

In the laſt Ships from LONDON and BRISTOL, by

William Jackſon,

And Sold at his VARIETY Store, at the Brazen-Head, next the Town-Houſe, Wholeſale or Retail at the loweſt Prices,

A good Aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard-Ware Goods, among which are,

A Variety of ſuperfine, middling and low pric'd Broad-Cloths, plain and napt Bath Beavers, Bear-ſkins, Ratteens of ſeveral colours, German Serges, Kerſeys, Duffils, Baizes, Duffil-Blankets, Camblets of various ſorts, yard-wide and other Stuffs for Gowns, Iriſh Linnens of all prices, Cambricks and Lawns, a good Aſſortment of Hoſiery; a neat Aſſortment of Callicoes, Cotton Velvets, Shoes, Clogs and Goloſhoes, *better than is imported, Proof of which will be in the Wearing*, Ribbons, Gimp, Snail, *&c. &c. &c.*

GUN-Powder, Lead, Shot, Engliſh and German Steel, Nails, Brads and Tacks of all kinds; the beſt of London Diſhes and Plates, far ſuperior to the Briſtol, which will turn black when uſed; frying and Warming Pans, Locks, Hinges and Latches of all kinds, Caſe and all other kind of Knives, Buckles of various kinds, Sciſſars of all ſorts; with a full Aſſortment of Hard-Ware Goods, not to be met with in any Store in Town,

A few Boxes LISBON LEMMONS, Glocester Cheeſe, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Window Glaſs, Crates of white and blue and white Stone Ware, Boxes Wine Glaſſes and Cruets, Boxes of long and ſhort Pipes, the beſt of Bohea Tea, Pepper, Nutmegs, Writing-Paper, Looking-Glaſſes, Hour-Glaſſes, Felt-Hats, *&c. &c.*

N. B. Caſh given at ſaid Store for all kinds of SMALL FURS.

ALL Perſons that ſtood indebted to him before he went to *England*, are deſired to take Notice that they will be ſued next Court if they do not diſcharge their Debts before ſaid Time.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS there was found concealed in the Houſe of *Thomas Vickers*, the 6th Inſtant, ſundry ſtolen Goods, the Property of *Joſhua Winſlow & Son* and *John Rowe*: The ſaid *Thomas Vickers* having ſince abſconded. This is therefore to deſire all Perſons to apprehend and take up ſaid *Vickers*, and bring him before *Edmund Quincy*, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace in *Boſton*, and they ſhall receive the above Reward, for their Trouble, and all Charges paid, and this ſhall be their Juſtification. JOHN ROWE.

Boſton, January 10. 1769.

Said *Vickers* is a ſtout well-made Man about 28 or 30 Years of Age, wears his own Hair of a light Colour, ſomething ſhort, with white Eye-brows—had on when he went away, a light-coloured Broad-Cloth Coat, or a blue Sailors Jacket: It is ſuppoſed that he will endeavour to ſhip himſelf on board ſome foreign bound Veſſel.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS on Monday Night the 9th Inſtant, the Sloop call'd the *Wilkes*, *William Campbell*, Maſter, was broke open by ſome evil-minded Perſon or Perſons yet unkown, and ſundry Goods taken from thence, viz. One Piece check Linnen narrow ſtrip'd, 32 Yards: One Piece cotton Check 15 Yards: Three Dozen Pair dark ſpeckled Hoſe: Six Pair Locket Button: Two white Shirts: Two Pair ſtriped Holland Trowſers: One Pair homeſpun cotton & linnen ditto: Two Pair new Shoes: A Suit blue Broad-Cloth Cloaths, Waiſtcoat and Breeches, and one Johannes in the Coat Pocket. Whoever will diſcover the Thief or Thieves ſo that they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Eight Dollars Reward, by giving Information at Mrs. *Cazneau's* Tavern in Dock-Square, or on board ſaid Sloop, now laying at Mr *Haugh's* Wharf.

Boſton, Jannary 11. 1769.